

# Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

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**IRATE OVER IMPORTS** — A French fisherman striking a policeman's shield during a protest Thursday in Boulogne. Demonstrators also ransacked Paris's wholesale market. A widening strike by Brittany fishermen over imports is a new test for the government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, which responded by promising more aid. Page 2.

## Georgia Signs Military Accord And Re-enters Russian Sphere

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

**MOSCOW** — The leaders of Russia and Georgia signed a treaty of friendship and military cooperation on Thursday that is intended to bring the small, strife-torn nation in the Caucasus back into Moscow's sphere of influence.

The agreement would allow Russia to maintain three military bases in Georgia and calls for Russian forces to help train and equip a new Georgian Army. The Russian defense minister, Pavel S. Grachev, said the three bases, housing fighter and bomber planes and marine landing forces for the Black Sea Fleet, would be set up by July 1.

But in the face of overwhelming opposition in the Russian parliament, President Boris Yeltsin said he would not immediately submit the overall treaty for ratification. Georgia's perilous position, which has made Russian legislators wary of a close alliance, was underscored when its deputy defense minister was killed in a bomb attack only hours before Mr. Yeltsin landed in the capital, Tbilisi.

Georgia's defense minister was wounded in a second explosion while inspecting the site of his deputy's assassination.

Mr. Yeltsin flew to Tbilisi on Thursday morning to sign the treaty alongside the Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, a former Soviet minister who called Mr. Yeltsin's visit the most important event in 200 years of Georgian-Russian relations.

Facing famine and riven by three separate civil wars, Georgia turned to its giant northern neighbor for economic and military help after two years of trying to go it alone. Opposition forces in Georgia accused Mr. Shevardnadze of selling out the nation's new independence, but he said Georgia had no choice.

"We realize more and more that the temporary coolness in relations between our states was a serious mistake which must be corrected," Mr. Shevardnadze said.

The alliance between Russia and Georgia reflects a trend among many of the 13 other former Soviet republics to seek military and economic protection from Moscow after two years of declarations of sovereignty. Only two tiny Baltic republics, Estonia and Latvia, have managed almost totally to reorient their trade and foreign policies toward the West.

The trend, especially after a strong showing by extreme Russian nationalists in parliamentary elections in December, has met with ambivalence both here and abroad. Many Western analysts, as well as politicians within the former Soviet republics themselves, fear that Moscow will take advantage of its neighbors' difficulties.

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## Clinton Lifts 19-Year-Old U.S. Embargo On Vietnam

**Veterans' Pleas Rejected; Washington Will Set Up Liaison Office in Hanoi**

International Herald Tribune

**WASHINGTON** — President Bill Clinton lifted the U.S. economic embargo against Vietnam on Thursday, opening the way to reconciliation with a country that fought the United States to a standstill in a war that rent American society.

In announcing his initiative, broadcast from the White House, Mr. Clinton said he had also decided to "establish a liaison office in Vietnam," a preliminary step toward diplomatic relations.

But the president emphasized that before normal relations were fully established, "we need more progress, more cooperation and more answers" about American servicemen still missing and unaccounted for from a conflict that ended nearly 20 years ago.

Mr. Clinton said that accounting was still foremost in his mind when it came to Vietnam and that the main reason for removing the trade embargo was that it "offers the best way of resolving the fate of those who are missing."

He said that he had met earlier in the day with representatives of veterans' groups to whom he explained his reasons.

"Some were not convinced," he said. The president was acting on the unanimous recommendation of his national security advisers, who recently made their opinions known in a formal action memorandum, which the president signed Thursday.

Mr. Clinton's move was made possible politically by a bipartisan resolution in the Senate last week urging him to remove the economic sanctions imposed against North Vietnam in 1964 and a reunited Vietnam in 1975.

That vote had the support of most of the Vietnam veterans in the Senate, including John S. McCain Jr., an Arizona Republican who was a prisoner of war for nearly six years. John F. Kerry of Massachusetts, a Democrat who was wounded three times in combat, and Bob Kerrey, a Nebraska Democrat, who won the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for valor.

Their support and the lopsided vote — 62 to 38 — gave Mr. Clinton political cover for his action. Mr. Clinton needed the protection because he avoided the military draft when he was of an age to go to Vietnam, and he opposed U.S. involvement in the conflict.

The embargo has remained a highly charged issue among some veterans' groups and the families of missing soldiers. Many had urged that the embargo be maintained because, they said, Hanoi has lied about U.S. prisoners, all of whom were to have been returned under the 1973 Paris peace accord that ended U.S. participation in the war. More than 2,300 Americans are listed as missing in Vietnam.

Pressure for lifting the embargo has come from businesses, which want to invest in and sell to the fast-growing Vietnamese economy, as well from many who believe that Vietnam has done all it can to cooperate in the search for missing U.S. service personnel.

In a larger sense, the debate in the administration and in the Congress was about whether the war was finally over or not.

Senator Kerry argued that more than half of Vietnam's 70 million people were under the age of 24 and had nothing to do with the war.

Maintaining a U.S. trade embargo while Japan, France and other economic competitors are doing business there "is an embargo against ourselves," Mr. Kerry was quoted by The Washington Post as saying.

## Critics Let Fly At Hosokawa Over Tax Plan

By James Sternhold  
New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa faced the harshest personal attacks of his tenure on Thursday, and his government was threatened with a split as even some close allies criticized his proposal for a \$55 billion cut in income taxes and an even larger increase in sales taxes after three years.

The normally superbly controlled and highly visible prime minister stumbled through a news conference at 1 A.M. when he announced the proposals, which are intended to revive the recession-bound economy and rebalance the tax system. Mr. Hosokawa then all but disappeared on Thursday as business leaders and politicians, including some members of his own party, took turns lambasting the plan and Mr. Hosokawa's leadership.

As representatives of the parties in his governing coalition met throughout the day to resolve the crisis through compromise, the only thing they agreed on was that the plan would have to be altered, particularly the proposed rise in the sales tax. If not, they warned, a number of cabinet members would resign, the budget would not be passed, and the government would risk collapsing.

"Everyone makes mistakes, but then we have to admit it and correct them," said Masayoshi Takemura, the chief cabinet secretary and head of the New Harbinger Party, one of Mr. Hosokawa's staunchest supporters.

In addition, some economists warned that even with the size of the stimulus measures, the

## The Voters' Message for Kohl: It's the Economy!

By Brandon Mitchell  
International Herald Tribune

**FRANKFURT** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's handling of the German economy has emerged as such a political liability that elections beginning this spring could propel a new coalition to power for the first time in more than a decade.

Widespread skepticism of the government's recently published prediction that the pan-German economy would grow as much as 1.5 percent this year after shrinking 1.3 percent in 1993 was one clear sign that Germans are fed up with their officials' failed promise of an imminent recovery in Europe's biggest economy, which continues to experience a deep recession and unemployment.

Another sign of discontent was a three-hour debate Thursday in the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, in which

Economics Minister Ginter Rexrodt defended the government's new 30-point economic platform against charges by the opposition that it would fail to create a single job.

"We are dealing with the problem," Mr. Rexrodt said of the plan, which is a mixture of draft laws, plans and proposals to help revive the struggling economy by spurring investment and helping small business.

But Uwe Jens, economics expert for the opposition Social Democratic Party called the plan window dressing to hide the government's poor track record during the recession.

Germans will be called to the polls beginning in March for 19 separate state and local elections this year, culminating in Oct. 16 federal elections in which Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative-liberal coalition is widely expected to cede power

to a new, grand coalition or a government led by the Social Democrats.

As Bonn fiddles, public disgust with officials and distrust of their ability to make government more responsive bodes ill both for the re-election chances of Mr. Kohl and the likelihood that Germany will be able to provide the economic leadership Europe needs anytime soon.

"The economy will weigh on Mr. Kohl in the voting booth," said Peter-Rüdiger Puf, chief economist at Daimler-Benz AG, the biggest German industrial group. He said that Mr. Kohl, chancellor for more than 10 years, "claimed credit for a decade of economic growth and will now be held accountable for the recession as well, even if it is not entirely his fault."

Mr. Puf and many other critics blame the government's

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## Britain's Not-So-Special Relationship

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

**LONDON** — The dispute over the American visa for Gerry Adams, the Irish republican leader, has touched a deep wellspring of anxiety here — the fear that the United States no longer cares about Britain.

British governments are accustomed to new American administrations coming into office infatuated with the political throw-weight of the Germans or casting a covetous eye at commercial possibilities in Asia. It happened with Ronald Reagan and it happened even more with George Bush, according to Lady Thatcher's memoirs.

But sooner or later, the thinking goes, the Yanks will get in a tight spot with some dictator somewhere, a Gadhafi or a Saddam Hussein, and when they need the moral and military backing for a little police action, they will find out who their real friends are.

Then they will come home again. That trans-Atlantic phone link that tied Winston Churchill to Franklin Roosevelt will start humming again, and the "special relationship," as Churchill called it, will be alive and well.

Except this time, with the Clinton Administration, it is not turning out that way.

Things have even reached the point where Prime Minister John Major has trouble getting President Bill Clinton on the line. When he called to congratulate him on the passage of NAFTA in November, a senior government official admitted sheepishly at the time, he could not rouse him. (Mr. Clinton called back a few days later.)

Now the two men, who would seem to have a lot in common — they

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are roughly of the same generation, both "self-made" and of modest origins — rarely talk at all. Perhaps once a month, venturing a British official, who pointed out that they had just seen each other, along with the other heads of state, at the NATO summit meeting in January.

On Tuesday, Mr. Major summoned the American ambassador, Raymond Seitz, to 10 Downing Street to express his displeasure at the visa for Mr. Adams — a diplomatic demarche virtually unknown in recent memory.

Though there has been a flurry of communications through the embassies and through the foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, who

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## And a New Factor in Bosnian Equation

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

**VIENNA** — The confirmed engagement of the regular Croatian Army in the Bosnian conflict has placed the United States and Europe before yet another Balkan policy dilemma that threatens to deepen the trans-Atlantic and intra-European rift over Bosnia.

The question now is whether to impose sanctions on Croatia and risk possible Croatian retaliation against the UN peacekeeping force that has its headquarters in Zagreb or even more likely against the more than 200,000 Bosnian Muslim refugees there.

Both the United States and the 12-nation European Union have been agonizing for months about whether Croatia's treatment should be equivalent to that of Serbia, which was severely punished for its military engagement in Bosnia at the start of the conflict in 1992.

UN officials have verified the presence of at least 3,000 troops from six brigades of the regular Croatian Army inside Bosnia in what appears to be part of a general buildup of Croatian, Serbian and Muslim forces in preparation for a new round of fighting.

The Clinton administration has taken the lead recently in warning Croatia that sanctions might be imposed if it remained directly engaged militarily in Bosnia. The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, told the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, during her visit to Zagreb on Jan. 5 to 7 that his army's presence inside Bosnia was of "major concern" to the Clinton administration.

"It might in fact lead to sanctions," she said.

A State Department spokesman, Michael McCurry, referred Monday

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to Mrs. Albright's comments, describing them as a "fairly stern warning" to Mr. Tudjman about possible economic sanctions being imposed on his nation.

But European governments are badly divided over the usefulness of more sanctions to help achieve peace at this late date in the Bosnian imbroglio. There are increasing signs that the European Union, particu-

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**SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY** — Discovery lifting off Thursday from Florida with a cosmonaut in the crew as an era of U.S.-Russia space cooperation began. Page 3.

## Kiosk Japanese Launch Their Own Rocket

TANEGASHIMA, Japan (AP) — The first powerful rocket developed completely in Japan lifted into space Friday, carrying Japanese hopes of leadership in commercial satellite launching.

The rocket, called the H-II, which took 270 billion yen (about \$2.4 billion) to develop,

freed Japan from U.S. veto power over launching of third-nation satellites, a licensing condition for American technology used in previous rockets.

The H-II rocket is one of the most advanced in the world, making it more expensive than launchers from other nations.

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## Human-Rights Report's New, Grim Focus

### U.S. Cites Discrimination and Abuse of Women Worldwide

By Steven Greenhouse  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — For the first time, the State Department has focused on the treatment of women in its annual human-rights report, and its findings are grim: forced sterilizations and abortions in China; Burmese and Thai girls coerced into prostitution; maids beaten in Saudi Arabia, and girls ritually mutilated in the Sudan and Somalia.

In painstaking detail, the report on 193 countries issued this week paints a dreary picture of day-to-day discrimination and abuse.

In Zaire, girls spend one-third as much time in school as boys and do most of the heavy farm work.

Colombian women typically earn 30 to 40 percent less than men.

In Congo, adultery is illegal for women, but not for men.

Indonesian women are loath to go out alone at night because they are widely seen as fair game for sexual attack.

"We wanted to highlight the situation that many women face around the world," said Timothy E. Wirth, the State Department's counselor who oversees human-rights policy. "There is a problem of rampant discrimination against women, and physical abuse is just the most obvious example."

The report took a broad view of women and human rights, looking not just at abuses by governments, but also at the indignities and discrimination that governments often have little to do with.

But the State Department's human-rights

team reported progress in a handful of countries.

In Turkey, the government has opened shelters for battered women, and Turkish women are working in increasing numbers in professions, business and government, including the courts.

In Mexico, women now hold some of the senior positions in the Congress, and the government is sponsoring widespread education programs on women's rights.

"It's an important breakthrough for the administration to tell governments around the world that this is something we are at least starting to give lip service to and hopefully will take more seriously in the years to come," said Patricia Ireland, president of the National Or-

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L.
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.40 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Reunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia 5.00 R.
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Ghana.....300 C.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Greece.....1.120 CFA	Switzerland 1.000 Din
Ivory Coast 1.120 CFA	Turkey.....1.120 Dirh
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....2.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$1.50	U.S. Mail (Eur.) \$1.70

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	7.88	Down	0.71%
	3,907.06		118.47
The Dollar			
New York	1.7415	previous close	1.7334
DM	1.4874		1.4856
Pound	1.0815		1.0805
Yen	6.9065		5.8825



## Coalition Sagging In Bonn

### Another Minister From East Quits

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

BONN — Rainer Ortleb, one of only two remaining cabinet ministers from East Germany in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition government, resigned Thursday, citing health problems.

Mr. Ortleb, 49, a member of the small Free Democratic Party, who was minister of education, had been ill with circulatory and respiratory ailments since late last year. He was the 10th minister in the past 12 months to resign.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic alliance is running far behind the Social Democratic opposition in public opinion polls, a bad sign for the government coalition in a year that will see 19 state, local and national elections culminating with a parliamentary election on Oct. 16.

With unemployment expected to rise this year to beyond 10 percent, 4 million people, and public sector debt now at a record of more than \$815 billion, the Christian Democrats have lost some of the reputation for conservative government that has kept the coalition in power since 1982.

The Social Democrats have been moving from the left back to the center under a new leader, Rudolf Scharping, 46, premier of Rhineland-Palatinate. Polls predict that if the national election were held tomorrow, they would win 38 percent of the vote, compared with 29 to 33 percent for the Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats won 43.8 percent of the vote in the last election in December 1990, just after the unification of the country, for which Mr. Kohl was able to claim most of the credit.

Nearly half those polled in a recent television survey said they expected the Social Democrats to win, while only 17 percent thought the Christian Democrats would.



The last parts of the Berlin Wall being removed Thursday. New buildings will then be constructed.

## Downward Trend for Asylum Seekers

BONN — The number of foreigners seeking refuge in Germany continued to drop last month, six months after Bonn imposed limits on political asylum, the Interior Ministry said Thursday.

The ministry said the number of refugees, most of them from Eastern Europe, were less than 13,200 last month.

That was down from more than 14,000 in December and a 64 percent drop from 36,300 in January of last year.

Bonn limited what had been Europe's most liberal asylum law after a rising tide of refugees came under attack by neo-Nazi and racist gangs after German unity in 1990.

The law made it much harder to apply for asylum and gave authorities more powers to order speedy deportations.

The limits reduced the number of asylum seekers last year by more than 25 percent, down to 323,000 — the first annual reduction in years.

## Ukraine Deputies Agree to Remove START Conditions

KIEV — The Ukrainian parliament moved closer to nuclear disarmament Thursday by removing conditions on ratification of the START-I agreement, but it postponed the main step of adhering to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Deputies implicitly approved an agreement signed in Moscow last month by the presidents of Ukraine, Russia and the United States offering Kiev \$1 billion in compensation and security guarantees for giving up its weapons.

But the failure to join the 1968 treaty as a nonnuclear state was certain to displease the United States and other Western countries anxious at what they see as recalcitrance in honoring pledges to go nonnuclear.

President Leonid M. Kravchuk's foreign policy spokesman, Anton Butenko, told the Interfax-Ukraine news agency that the outcome was "an important step which will speed the beginning of real disarmament."

"But the president's proposal was not fully accepted," he added. "We are not entirely satisfied."

Mr. Kravchuk had urged parliament to drop 13 conditions attached to the START-I agreement in November and join the treaty, saying Ukraine otherwise faced isolation and ruin.

Deputies approved by a wide margin two points of a resolution acknowledging that the Moscow accord satisfied the conditions and authorizing the government to proceed with the provisions of START-I.

It also accepted the Lisbon protocol appended to START-I saying Ukraine had to join the nonproliferation pact as soon as possible. But a clause on Ukraine joining it did not receive enough votes to be included in the resolution.

"The most important thing is that the government has been given the right to implement START-I without conditions," said Valentyn Lemish, head of parliament's defense committee. The next step is for Ukraine to join the nonproliferation treaty, he said.

Other deputies urged caution during the debate, suggesting it would hurt Ukraine's interests.

"We cannot join," said Yuri Kostenko, environment minister and head of a commission that examined START-I for more than a year.

"We would lose our right to claim the weapons as our property," he said. "Russia can say it is its own property, and we would lose all our claim to compensation."

Mr. Kravchuk said signature of the Moscow accord had allowed Ukraine to emerge from isolation.

"I cannot understand and people around the world cannot understand why Ukraine does not join," he said.

"Our future as an independent sovereign state depends not on nuclear weapons but on economic prosperity."

## Russia Cabinet Bars Reporters For First Time

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MOSCOW — Russian journalists were barred from a cabinet meeting Thursday for the first time since the 1991 Soviet collapse.

The ban appears to reflect the cabinet's new, more Soviet style. Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin recently reorganized the cabinet, shuffling out reformers and giving key posts to former Communist bureaucrats.

The state press agency, Itar-Tass, reported with thinly veiled indignation that its reporters were barred from the session at the Russian White House, the former parliament building. The agency said it was told that only a reporter from the cabinet's own newspaper would be allowed to attend such meetings from now on.

"As is known, the general director of that newspaper is Pavel Gurin, former press secretary and adviser to Chernomyrdin," the independent Interfax agency said. It was also excluded.

Both agencies noted that it was the first time the Russian press had been barred from cabinet meetings since the failed hard-line putsch in August 1991. Cabinet meetings are typically attended by 30 to 50 ministers and other senior officials. In the past, Russian — but not foreign — reporters were allowed to attend at least part of each meeting.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Senate Panel Unanimously for Perry

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Armed Services Committee voted Thursday, 18 to 0, to recommend confirmation by the full Senate of William J. Perry as defense secretary.

The committee chairman, Sen. Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, called Mr. Perry "a highly qualified individual capable of serving with distinction as secretary of defense." He said Mr. Perry had consistently demonstrated "high standards of integrity."

Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the ranking Republican on the panel, said Mr. Perry had "a fine record" both in civilian life and as the No. 2 man at the Pentagon.

### Black Muslim Fires Anti-Semitic Aide

WASHINGTON (AP) — Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, said Thursday that he was dismissing a top aide for making anti-Semitic remarks, calling the comments "repugnant" and "un-American."

Mr. Farrakhan dissociated himself from the words of his national spokesman, Khalid Abdul Muhammad, who had referred to Jews in a speech in November as "bloodsuckers."

"In that instance, he was not representing us," Mr. Farrakhan said. "He was representing himself." Mr. Farrakhan said he found the speech "repugnant, mean-spirited" and "against the spirit of Islam." But he added, "While I stand by the truths that he spoke, I must condemn in the strongest terms the manner in which those truths were represented."

Mr. Farrakhan left open the possibility that Mr. Muhammad could be reinstated and said he remained a member of the Nation of Islam. The outspoken Muslim leader said he remained convinced that the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith was prejudiced against blacks and was trying to destroy him and the Nation of Islam.

### Palestinian Fighter Killed in Gaza

GAZA CITY, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip (AP) — Israeli troops killed a fugitive Palestinian fighter on Thursday during a shoot-out in a refugee district, witnesses said.

Reports said the Palestinian, Salim Mawafi, 24, was killed in a gunfight in the Shalubrah refugee district in the southern Gaza Strip. Israel's national news agency, Iam, said soldiers disguised as Arabs had been operating in the camp, trying to capture armed fugitives. Mr. Mawafi headed a breakaway faction of the Fatah Hawks, according to El Fatah, the Palestine Liberation Organization faction that is led by the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat. The Fatah Hawks are the military wing of Fatah in the Gaza Strip.

PLO leaders criticized Israel for pressing the hunt for fugitives at a time of peacekeeping and said the killing could raise tensions and complicate talks on putting into effect limited Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories.

### Blast Rips German Center in Athens

ATHENS (AP) — A time bomb exploded at a German cultural center early Thursday, damaging the building but causing no injuries.

The police said an extreme leftist group, Revolutionary Popular Struggle, took responsibility for the bombing in a telephone call to an Athens newspaper.

The group has called on the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu to release what it called "political prisoners," apparently a reference to people imprisoned by the previous conservative government for allegedly carrying out terrorist acts. The group has carried out dozens of bombings against both local and foreign targets here since the mid-1970s, and has opposed to Greece's membership in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

### 2 Charges Dropped in Charles Assault

SYDNEY (AP) — The two most serious charges will be dropped against David Kang, the student accused of firing blanks from a starter's pistol at Prince Charles, prosecutors said Thursday.

Charges of attacking and threatening the prince, filed under a law to protect visiting foreign leaders and officials, will be dropped because Charles is not covered by the law, the prosecutors said. Mr. Kang, 23, is accused of firing the pistol at the prince during an outdoor ceremony Jan. 26 in Sydney. Charles was unhurt.

Mr. Kang still faces four charges: assault, breach of the peace, firearm possession and using a firearm. These carry penalties ranging from two to seven years in prison. At a bail hearing Thursday, police officials testified that Mr. Kang, who is being held in the psychiatric ward of a Sydney prison hospital, had a long history of mental illness.

### China's Party Chief Finds Some Fault

BEIJING (Reuters) — The Communist Party chief, Jiang Zemin, used a televised appearance on Thursday to mock China's critics of rural party officials, suggesting that fewer than one-third of them were competent.

Mr. Jiang, who is also president, was shown on state television visiting and bantering with farmers and village leaders during a six-day tour of Shansi province. In the crowded living room of Wang Yunkang, village party secretary in Qiaoli, Mr. Jiang voiced his asperage.

"You've linked party policy and rules with your work and put the party's call into practice," he praised Mr. Wang. "If all the party branches in rural areas were like yours, everything would be fine. If one-third of rural officials nationwide were like you it would be great."

### Court Rejects Libya Claim on Chad

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — The International Court of Justice on Thursday overwhelmingly rejected Libya's claim to a huge swathe of Chadian territory.

Ruling on a 20-year border dispute that has twice erupted into war between the two African countries, the United Nations court threw out Libya's claim to some 500,000 square kilometers (200,000 square miles) of desert thought to contain oil and uranium.

The court ruled, 16 to 1, that the border between the two countries had been fixed by a 1955 treaty between Libya and France, the former colonial power in Chad. The judgment leaves the border as it is shown in most atlases.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Foreign Victim Identified in Thailand

BANGKOK (AP) — A second Japanese man has been identified as a victim of a gang of policemen who robbed and killed foreigners, a police source said Thursday.

Based on information from suspects in the case, the police identified the victim as Haruo Hayashi, 38. The source said the police had matched the identification to a body they discovered last July 20 in Prachinburi, 95 kilometers (59 miles) east of Bangkok.

Last week, the police announced the arrests of seven policemen they charged had killed 13 Asian foreigners. Two of the victims were identified as Taiwanese, three were from Hong Kong and four apparently from China. The identities of the others were uncertain, and police thought as many as 30 people might have been murdered.

Gales, torrential rain and blizzards swept Britain on Thursday, halting ferry crossings, causing damage to buildings and prompting flood alerts. Ten rivers in Devon were on flood alert. Ferry crossings between the Isle of Wight and the English mainland were disrupted. Sailings between Northern Ireland and Scotland were halted. Winds of up to 75 miles an hour (120 kilometers an hour) were reported in Wales and Northern Ireland. There were long delays at Belfast airports.

Rome shops can open Sunday, Mayor Francesco Rutelli announced. Many categories of stores also must close Monday mornings, and food stores close Thursday afternoons, except in summer, when they close on Saturday afternoons.

## Fishermen Rampage Near Paris in Import Protest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — More than a thousand fishermen ransacked the wholesale fish market in suburban Paris on Thursday, injuring 18 police officers and destroying about 60 tons of fish in a campaign to force the government to protect them from inexpensive imports.

The police said about 1,200 fishermen from Brittany, center of a widening five-day fishing strike, descended on the market at Rungis, south of Paris, before dawn. Other incidents were reported on a

highway north of Paris, in the northern port of Boulogne and in Brittany.

The Rungis clash came hours after the government pledged 300 million francs (\$51 million) in new aid to the fishing industry. But unions said most of the money would go to big business rather than struggling individual operators.

The clashes mirrored violent protests by French farmers who put pressure on the government to demand, and eventually win, con-

cessions on subsidies in the recently completed negotiations on a world trade accord.

The fishermen staged similar protests a year ago. They re-launched their efforts this week, idling 20,000 boats in a national strike, battling the police in the port of Lorient in southern Brittany, attacking trucks carrying imported fish and blockading the northwestern Brittany port of Roscoff.

In Rungis, the fishermen, wielding sticks and firing flares, burst through a police line, smashed crates of fish and overturned several police cars. None of the 18 police officers injured during the hour-long clash was seriously hurt, officials said.

One fisherman suffered a fractured skull and another was injured in the eye, a spokesman for the demonstrators said.

Officials said two demonstrators were detained. About 60 tons of fish was destroyed in the protest against falling prices and cheap imports from Africa, Eastern Europe and Scandinavia.

"We've got mouths to feed," a fisherman told market workers

who sought to stop him. "Our jobs are at stake."

"What's happening in Brittany is their problem," a market employee replied. "We've got our own problems. Nobody is earning good today — I've got no fish for my customers tomorrow."

Demonstrators later briefly blocked the A1 highway at a toll plaza near Senlis, north of Paris. They stopped a truck carrying imported fish and dumped its load on the roadway.

The fishermen said they would demonstrate in Rennes on Friday when Prime Minister Edouard Balladur visits the Brittany city.

Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Jean Puech, architect of the new aid package, appealed for calm.

"Violence is no answer," Mr. Puech said. "The government has taken measures of an exceptional importance."

But the fishermen say the aid is too little, too late.

"It's a mirage," said Yvon Lagarde, of the grass-roots Survival Committee movement. "Last year the government announced a 270 million franc package, and today

we know that only 80 millions were spent."

Meanwhile, British customs authorities in southern England on Thursday destroyed more than 10,000 bottles of wine and beer illegally imported from France.

Under rules dating from Jan. 1, 1993, anyone can import as much alcohol as he likes into Britain from the Continent so long as it is for his own consumption. But more and more people are trying to cash in by illegally bringing alcohol by the vanload into Britain and selling it.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

## Aggressive UN Troops Open Serb Roadblocks

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serbs who had stopped some UN troops from traveling to their regional headquarters opened the road Thursday after the new UN commander threatened to use force to clear the roadblock.

Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, a former commander of Britain's elite SAS commandos, has pledged to get tough with anybody harassing UN peacekeepers or aid convoys.

He was about to send a platoon of British Warrior armored vehicles to a Serbian checkpoint that had blocked some UN traffic for two days when the Bosnian Serbs reopened it, said a UN spokesman, Major José Labandiera.

The platoon's orders were "to press for the right of freedom of movement by negotiation initially, and by force if necessary," Major Labandiera said.

The checkpoint is on a route used by UN vehicles shuttling between the UN headquarters in Sarajevo and the UN Bosnia Command at Kiseljak west of the city.

Some vehicles had been allowed to pass, including one in which General Rose rode to Kiseljak on Wednesday, but Serbian militiamen had stopped heavy, tracked vehicles that usually make the run.

The shuttle was running smoothly again by midmorning.

"It was no secret that we were determined to go through," General Rose said Wednesday.

Problems persisted elsewhere in Bosnia. Kris Janjcevic, a UN relief official, said Serbs had stopped an aid convoy from reaching the besieged Muslim enclave of Maglaj in northern Bosnia, contending it lacked proper authorization.

Civilians blocked another convoy at Opaza, a Muslim village in central Bosnia, and tried to take food from it until a UN soldier dispersed them by firing in the air, officials said.

Major Labandiera said 22 artillery shells landed inside the perimeter of the airport at Tuzla, an enclave of the Muslim-led government northeast of Sarajevo, but there was no serious damage.

The UN wants to use the airport to bring in humanitarian aid.

## Britain Will Not Prosecute In Several War Crimes Cases

EDINBURGH — A Lithuanian-born Briton described as a mass murderer by a judge is to escape prosecution after officials said Thursday that no alleged war criminals now living in Scotland would be tried.

Prosecutors said there was insufficient evidence to go to trial under Britain's War Crimes Act in any of several cases being investigated. Most prominent among them is that of Anthony Gecas, 78. Lawyers said earlier that 17 suspects, most of them from Ukraine or the Baltic states, lived in Scotland.

"Gecas participated in many operations involving the killing of innocent Soviet citizens, including Jews in particular, and in so doing committed war crimes against Soviet citizens who included old men, women and children," Lord Milgum of the Scottish High Court ruled in 1992 in a defamation suit Mr. Gecas had brought against Scottish Television.

Lord Milgum-Rees, chairman of Britain's All-Party Parliamentary War Crimes Group, said a more encouraging result had been expected. "We note the allegation of links with British intelligence and can only hope that this has not been a factor in the decision," he said.

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# THE AMERICAS / THE ALTERNATE PLAN

## Clinton Lobbies, but Business Group Backs a Rival Health Bill

By Dana Priest and Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Business Roundtable, representing 200 of the nation's largest companies, has voted to support the health-care bill sponsored by Representative James Cooper, Democrat of Tennessee, despite a week of intense lobbying by President Bill Clinton, his wife and top cabinet officials to persuade the group to hold off.

The Roundtable's policy committee ignored White House entreaties and voted to make the Cooper plan the "starting point" in its negotiations with Congress. "It is built around market mechanisms, as opposed to regulation," said John Ong, chief executive officer of B. F. Goodrich Co.

Mr. Ong said the group believed that the Clinton administration's plan "has the potential to create additional unfunded, off-budget entitlement programs."

"It also seeks to control costs through government regulation of the health-care industry and price controls," he said.

The vote, which Mr. Ong described only as "a significant majority," adds to the momentum Mr. Cooper has built for his alternative plan in recent weeks. This week, the National Governors' Association endorsed elements of health reform that are strikingly similar to Mr. Cooper's, although they did not embrace his plan by name.

The good news keeps happening," Mr. Cooper said Wednesday night after the Roundtable vote.

George Stephanopoulos, the White House senior adviser, expressed disappointment in the vote. "It was a vote, unfortunately, led and influenced by the insurance interests and others who are wedded to the status quo," he said.

But an administration health-care spokesman, Jeff Eller, said, "The president is a lot more concerned about where this ends up than where it starts."

[On Thursday, the American Chamber of Commerce announced its opposition to the health plan, which it said proposed an unreasonably heavy "burden of high employer premium contributions, rich benefits and counterproductive regulation."

The Associated Press reported from Washington. "I believe that it cannot even be used as a starting point," Robert Patrick, a chamber official, told the House Ways and Means Committee.

The White House—which added a last-minute, multibillion-dollar sweetener in the Clinton health-care bill for auto manufacturers and steel-makers by having the government pay for coverage for its early retirees—was desperate to stave off an endorsement of the Cooper bill, officials said.

Administration leaders feared that "if you lose big business now, it becomes acceptable for other groups with problems to bolt," said one adviser. If the dam breaks toward Cooper, the White House could drown in people with doubts, and that would create a bad political dynamic of its own.

The House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on health and the environment, meanwhile, held its first hearing on the Cooper bill, offering a free-for-all preview of the coming congressional debate.

Mr. Cooper, testifying before the panel, said he saw his bill questioned by the Energy and Commerce Committee chairman, John D. Dingell of Michigan, and the subcommittee chairman, Henry A. Waxman of California. The Republicans at the hearing were generally laudatory.

"I don't agree with 100 percent of it," said Representative J. Alex McMillan, Republican of North Carolina, but it is "extraordinarily constructive."

Congressional aides said the Cooper bill appeared to have more support than Mr. Clinton's among committee members. The vote in the committee is viewed as politically symbolic because the committee is scheduled to be the first of five major congressional panels to mark up health-care legislation.

The Business Roundtable is made up of 200 chief executives from a cross section of the nation's Fortune 500 companies. Its support of any bill is remarkable given the divergent and sometimes diametrically opposed interests of its member companies.

At least 10 companies voted against the move, including General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp., American Airlines Inc., Bethlehem Steel Corp. and Southern California Edison Co. These firms have been helping the White House lobby the Roundtable.

The Clinton and Cooper plans share many features, including insurance reform provisions and the use of purchasing cooperatives to help firms pool their market clout to get lower-priced insurance. Both bills combine government regulation and incentives to increase competition in the market to curb health costs and make insurance more affordable.

But Mr. Cooper's bill rejects Mr. Clinton's reliance on employers to finance coverage for workers and government-imposed limits on insurance premiums to hold down costs. Instead, the Cooper plan focuses on bringing down health costs so that more people can afford to buy insurance. It uses a change in the tax code—limiting the value of health benefits that are tax-deductible—to make consumers more price sensitive.

## Study Cites High Cost Of Drugs In the U.S.

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Top-selling prescription drugs typically cost much more in the United States than in Britain, where drug company profits are limited under a national health program, the General Accounting Office says.

Drug company executives challenged many of the findings, but members of Congress cited the report as evidence that the government should impose some restraints on drug prices, as President Bill Clinton has proposed.

The General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, said factory prices for 77 frequently dispensed drugs were 60 percent higher in the United States than in Britain in 1992. For 47 of these drugs, it said in its report Wednesday, U.S. prices were more than twice as high as those in Britain.

Auditors and economists from the accounting agency said the price differentials were smaller for new drugs than for older products. In bringing new drugs to market in recent years, manufacturers say they have tried to set similar prices in all the industrialized countries.

Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, chairman of the Energy and Commerce subcommittee on health, said Britain's experience showed it was possible to have lower drug prices and a "thriving research-based pharmaceutical industry." Mr. Waxman requested the study.

Drugs in the study were chosen from a list of 200 products most frequently dispensed in 1991. The auditors focused on 77 products available in the same form and strength in Britain and the United States.

## More Ethical Questions on Mrs. Clinton Her Role as Lawyer in Case Involving a Friend Is the Issue

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Hillary Rodham Clinton represented federal thrift regulators in a \$3.3 million lawsuit against a Clinton friend and political ally and ultimately settled the case for \$200,000, the Chicago Tribune reported Thursday.

President Bill Clinton's personal and political links to Dan Lasater have been widely reported.

But the Tribune story, based on court records, was the first that Mrs. Clinton had represented the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. in a suit accusing Mr. Lasater of fraud in the failure of a savings and loan.

Thomas Scorza, who teaches legal ethics at the University of Chicago, said Mrs. Clinton's position raises questions about her professional conduct.

"A lawyer is required to represent the interest of his client zealously," he said. "There is a substantial question about whether an attorney was representing a client zealously if the opponent of the client is someone with whom the attorney had a political, financial and personal relationship."

A spokesman for the U.S. agency, David Barr, told the Tribune that his attorneys are trying to find records on the case in order to learn whether the Rose Law Firm, the Little Rock, Arkansas, firm for which Mrs. Clinton worked, notified it of any potential conflict of interest.

It is the second time conflict of interest questions have been raised regarding the Rose firm's work for federal regulators.

In the other case, the firm's senior partner, Webster Hubbell, now the No. 3 official at the Justice Department, was paid by the government in 1989 to settle litigation against a firm accused of negligence in the failure of Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan in Arkansas.

The firm, including Mrs. Clinton, had done legal work for the S&L before its failure.

**'There is a substantial question about whether an attorney was representing a client zealously if the opponent of the client is someone with whom the attorney had a political, financial and personal relationship.'**

Agency officials have also started an investigation of this case.

In the Lasater case, the settlement was reached in 1987.

Whether he got off cheaply at the expense of taxpayers depends on his assets then and the strength of evidence against him.

## Arms Critic Says He Lost Defense Post

By Tim Weiner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an unusually blunt public statement revealing internal conflict at the Pentagon, an air force colonel has told a congressional committee that he was dismissed from a prominent job for recommending that a \$27 billion military satellite program be scuttled because of "fundamental, insurmountable problems."

Colonel Sanford Mangold told members of the House Government Operations Committee on Wednesday that the Milstar satellite system, intended to provide worldwide military communications during a nuclear war, had become "a cancer upon the United States Air Force budget."

Colonel Mangold, a 25-year military veteran, said he was removed in June from his position as the air force officer in charge of spending for space systems in retaliation for space systems in retaliation for opposing Milstar, one of the most expensive programs in Pentagon history. He said Milstar should be replaced with cheaper satellites.

The first Milstar satellite is scheduled to be launched on Saturday from Cape Canaveral, Florida. The elaborate system was created in great secrecy in the 1980s to help fight a long nuclear war with the Soviet Union. It was built to be a space-based global switchboard, a group of six satellites capable of relaying military commands after Washington and the Pentagon were destroyed in battle.

Now, with the Cold War over and nuclear tensions subsiding, the program is being presented by the Pentagon as a communications system that can be adapted for use in nonmilitary conflicts. Its supporters, like Brigadier General Leonard F. Kwiatkowski, the Pentagon's program director for satellite communications systems, call Milstar's capabilities essential to the military's ability to conduct warfare in the 21st century.

But critics inside and outside the Pentagon say a global military communications system can be built for less than \$10 billion, a potential saving of nearly \$18 billion.

## U.S.-Russia Mission Ends a Space Race

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida

Discovery lifted off at dawn Thursday with the first Russian to fly on a U.S. space shuttle, opening a new space age free of Cold War rivalry.

The spacecraft roared away at 7:10 A.M., rising into a clear sky with huge clouds of vapor in its wake. It quickly settled into a 218-mile orbit and is expected to remain aloft for eight days on a scientific mission.

Joining the five Americans on board was Sergei Krikalev, who wore a Russian flag patch on the shoulder of his orange flight suit. Just before liftoff, the head of Russia's space program, Yuri Kopyev, wished Mr. Krikalev good luck.

It is the first U.S.-Russian manned mission since the Apollo-Soyuz docking in 1975, and the first time that astronauts and cosmonauts have been launched in the same spaceship.

The Russians were treated to a rare, trouble-free launch. National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials had worried that temperatures might be too low for a safe liftoff, but it was 46 degrees Fahrenheit (8 centigrade) at

launching time, a little warmer than expected. "It is remarkable that this launch has been on schedule, and everything is well, going all right," Mr. Kopyev told NASA officials. "I hope that in our future cooperative projects, everything will be going as well."

The United States and its former space rival expect Discovery's voyage to lead to more joint missions and, by 2001, a shared space station. Up to 10 shuttle dockings are planned with Russia's current station, Mir, starting next year.

"Today was the start of a whole new era," said Daniel Goldin, the NASA administrator Daniel Goldin. "Instead of spending another 10 years of frustration making a lot

of drawings and not getting anywhere, by the end of this century we're going to have an 800,000-pound station with humans always in space from all over the world that we can take pride in."

"When the economy of our country and Russia straightens out, it's on to Mars."

Mr. Krikalev, a Mir veteran, already has spent 463 days in space. The shuttle flight's commander, Charles Bolden Jr., its pilot, Kenneth Reightler Jr., and the other U.S. members of the all-male crew had logged a combined total of 52 space days.

On Saturday, the crew is to release a satellite that will be used to grow thin semiconductor films in the vacuum of space. The \$13.5

million satellite will be retrieved with the shuttle's robot arm two days later.

Scientists believe the film samples could surpass those grown on Earth. But Loren Pfeiffer, a physicist at AT&T Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, said similar results eventually could be obtained on Earth.

Discovery is also carrying Spacehab, a commercial laboratory in the shuttle's cargo bay. It contains 12 NASA-sponsored experiments but has no commercial customers.

This is the 18th flight for Shuttle — the most of any shuttle — and the 60th mission since the program began 13 years ago. The spacecraft is scheduled to return to Cape Canaveral on Friday.

## GETTING AMERICA BACK TO WORK



Mr. Clinton at the conference in Washington where he discussed overhauling jobs programs.

### Major Surgery for Jobs Programs

WASHINGTON — Calling for a major restructuring of the nation's unemployment and welfare systems, President Bill Clinton said he would ask Congress to consolidate scores of benefit programs and create "one-stop shopping" centers where unemployed workers could pick up assistance checks, get job training and receive placement advice and guidance.

Courting an audience of about 300 job training specialists and graduates of some of the nation's most innovative jobs programs, the president smiled and joked with several panelists as they

shared stories about how they moved from the unemployment lines back into the work force.

He pledged to eliminate at least 100 government programs and make cuts in at least 300 more to "squeeze the money" needed to retrain unemployed workers and move them toward new jobs in business and industry. He said he would propose these cuts in the budget that he will go to Congress on Monday. (NYT)

### Quote/Unquote

Barbara Friedman, owner of a Washington bookstore where the president stopped recently and bought five thrillers: "Mr. Clinton truly knows mysteries." (Reuters)

### Away From Politics

• A Texas grand jury declined to indict a homeowner who shot and killed a Scottish businessman when he mistook for a burglar. The businessman, Andrew De Vries, was killed Jan. 7 around 4 A.M. in a West Houston neighborhood, apparently as he was searching for a telephone. The district attorney referred the case to the grand jury without recommending charges. Texas law gives homeowners generous latitude in the use of deadly force to defend their property. Jeffrey Ager, fired through his back door after hearing what he thought was a break-in. Mr. De Vries died instantly.

• The reading rooms of the Library of Congress will close Sundays, James Billington, the librarian, announced. He said the institution was short of cash but overloaded with work.

• Reported auto thefts in the nation's biggest cities dropped for the first time in years as criminals apparently found easier pickings in smaller communities. In fact, the city with the highest number of reported stolen vehicles per person was Commerce, California, population 12,000, the National Insurance Crime Bureau said Tuesday. The community just outside Los Angeles had cars stolen at a rate of 5,053 per 100,000 residents in 1992.

• Geologists have found another Los Angeles thrust fault, like the one that caused the recent Northridge earthquake, running for several miles directly under Hollywood and Beverly Hills in one of the most densely populated sections of Los Angeles. The scientists cautioned that there was no evidence the fault had ever produced a major tremor since the city was settled and that there was no way to know if it ever would. (NYT, WP, AP, LAT)

## China Rejects State Dept. Criticism

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China on Thursday denounced criticism in the State Department's annual human-rights report as "totally irresponsible" and said it ignored Chinese legal guarantees of democratic rights.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Xu Jiamin, also restated China's long-standing argument that "the long-standing argument that 'human rights' issue in essence falls into the sovereignty of a country."

He added that China was "firmly opposed" to any interference in its internal affairs.

Mr. Wu, calling the U.S. report "utterly unreasonable and totally irresponsible," said that "China's constitution and relevant laws have fully guaranteed the Chinese people of all nationalities of every democratic right."

The State Department report said, "Fundamental human rights provided for by the Chinese constitution frequently are ignored in practice, and challenges to the Communist Party's political authority are often dealt with harshly and arbitrarily."

The report was issued just four months before the June deadline for President Bill Clinton to decide whether to renew for another year China's most-favored-nation trading status, which grants Chinese products low import tariffs.

In recent months, various American officials have warned China that it has not made the "significant progress" needed to renew MFN.

There have been reports that the government plans to release several political prisoners in advance of the Chinese New Year celebrations next Thursday as a gesture to the United States.

But Mr. Wu suggested that the Chinese government did not operate that way. "The activities of China's judicial authorities," he said, "are something that the Chinese government cannot interfere in, let alone any foreign forces."

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**ARTICLE 5 - OPENING OF BIDS**  
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## Egypt's Secular Society Reels And Fundamentalist Cultural Offensive Gains

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

CAIRO — With their guns and explosives, Muslim militants have destroyed Egypt's tourist industry, scared away investors and halted the 20-year march toward democracy and economic liberalization.

But the more serious threat, many Egyptians say, is the assault by Muslim theorists on secularist traditions.

While the government has fought with some success to contain the violence by militant Muslim groups, who have killed officials, police officers, Christians and occasionally tourists, fundamentalist social and religious groups continue to gain ground in imposing Islam in education, the press, courts and the arts.

The cultural offensive, backed by the implicit threat of terrorism, has become the Islamists' main activity in their quest to reshape Egypt into an Islamic republic.

In December, a fundamentalist member of parliament, Galal Ghazali, publicly accused the minister of culture, Farouq Hosni, of publishing "indecent pornographic" pictures in government reviews. He was angry about a Gustav Klimt painting of Adam and Eve.

Mr. Ghazali, accompanied by a chorus of enthusiastic supporters in Parliament, went on to denounce virtually all foreign art and culture in Egypt, particularly from the West, including an Egyptian adaptation of a play by Bertolt Brecht, the Culture Ministry's sponsorship of ballet schools, movie festivals, and translations of foreign literature, and even the works of secular Egyptian writers like Naghib Mahfouz, the Nobel laureate.

"When someone attacks something like a Klimt painting and ballet," said Mr. Hosni, an artist who has been the culture minister for seven years, "it is an insult to the Egyptian people and to the Egyptian mind, to the international heritage of culture."

But instead of ignoring Mr. Ghazali's demand, Mr. Hosni buckled, agreeing to allow conservative Islamic scholars at Al Azhar, the thousand-year-old state religious

university in Cairo, to review — and reject — books scheduled for publication by his ministry. Successive governments, anxious to preserve a separation between Islam and the state, had denied the university such power.

In January, Mr. Mahfouz responded with a declaration, signed by scores of Egyptian writers and artists, describing the assault as "cultural terrorism." But his plan to lead a protest march to parliament, which feared that the protesters would criticize not only the fundamentalists but also government compromises with the fundamentalists.

The Islamists have been accommodated in numerous cases over the last five years.

In March 1993, a fundamentalist-dominated academic committee at Cairo University denied full professorship to a scholar, Nasr Hamid Abuzeid, whose thesis on Islamic writing in the 8th century was found to include "discussions resembling atheism."

The ruling made Mr. Abuzeid a target for radicals who had killed a well-known Egyptian writer, Farag Foda, in 1992 after religious figures called him an apostate.

Indicating how high and how far fundamentalists have risen within the state apparatus, those accused of killing Mr. Foda were defended in court by Sheikh Ahmad Ghazali, one of Egypt's most senior theologians. He is an official of Al Azhar and thus a government employee.

Mr. Ghazali testified in court that Mr. Foda and "secularists" like him are apostates who should be put to death. He added that if the government failed to carry out that "duty," individuals were free to do so.

Other religious scholars, some employed by the government, freely produce and distribute hundreds of thousands of taped messages calling on Muslims to shun Christians. On one tape, Sheikh Omar Abdelkafi said Muslims should not shake hands with Christians, or wish them well on Christmas holidays, or walk on the same sidewalk with them.

In most public schools, particularly in the south of Egypt, fundamentalist teachers have imposed the veil on girls as young as 6 and altered schoolbooks to emphasize Islam. In some places, especially Asyut, a fundamentalist bastion, Islamists have virtually taken control of education all the way to the university level.

Islamists have also taken over professional groups, including engineering, medical and legal associations. "Islamic medical clinics," for example, are springing up. Supported by the Muslim Brotherhood, a political organization whose social programs are tolerated by the authorities, the clinics offer inexpensive but poor medical care while serving as recruiting centers for adherents.

It was the attack in parliament, however, that crystallized the fundamentalist thrust, moving a growing number of intellectuals to counterattack and setting off a debate between Islamists and secularists that is still under way.

The Islamists argue that secularists have long practiced their own brand of intellectual terrorism. Fahmy Howaidi, one of the main proponents of an Islamic state, has accused secularists of having ignored Egypt's deep Islamic and Arab roots as they pursued a communion with Western culture.

El Sayed Yasseen, director of Al Ahram Strategic Studies Center, is one of a group of Egyptian intellectuals who see the attack on secular culture and thinking as part of a campaign to isolate Egypt from its diversified heritage, which includes Pharaonic, Hellenic, Roman, Arab, Coptic, Byzantine, French and British influences.

"What is that 'damned atheist Western culture' the Islamists talk about anyway?" Mr. Yasseen asked. "It is a range of accumulated values and systems evident in our laws, our constitution, our modern education, our multiparty system, our free press, our art, radio, and television. In short, it is the collection of civilizing accomplishments that Egypt has acquired over the ages."

"All these groups," Mr. Yasseen said, "notwithstanding their diversity, have only one aim from which they will not be diverted, namely, to bring about the collapse of the present secularist state in Egypt, replacing it with a religious authority based on religious texts and under slogans that only God, not men, will rule."

Gamal Ghitani, editor of Creativity, the publication that reproduced the Klimt painting, said: "Unless every owner of a pen or a brush and every innovator stands up to such attacks, now one will be able to write a word, compose a tune, or paint a color."

But Mr. Yasseen and Mr. Ghitani are largely preaching to other intellectuals, and their voices are restrained by the government. Trying to woo nonviolent fundamentalists in order to fight the radicals, the government continues to give ground.



CAUTIOUS BENEFACTORS — A Somali boy watching a German UN soldier uncoiling barbed wire Thursday to protect a UN peacekeeping camp at Belet Uen.

## De Klerk Digs for Votes on Tough New Ground

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — As he entered a cavernous hall for a speech that officially started his reelection campaign, President Frederik W. de Klerk was greeted by a crowd that chanted a new version of the traditional black South African political salute: "Viva de Klerk! Viva!"

Then they sang, haltingly and off-key, the traditional black South African national anthem and waved the "new" National Party flag, whose colors and design had been reviewed by traditional black white doctors.

For 42 years, the National Party government presided over the legalized oppression of blacks. For the last four years, the government has been dismantling that apartheid system, and now — in the first election of the post-apartheid era — the former oppressors are trying to reap the fruits of their conversion from the people they oppressed.

But anthems, chants and flags notwithstanding, the strategy does not seem to be taking them very far. With less than three months to go until South Africa's first all-race election on April 26-28, Mr. de Klerk's projected vote total from blacks stands at 1 percent, according to a national opinion survey.

South Africa's new political demographics leave him no choice but to work hard for the votes he is least likely to get. Until this year,

blacks could not vote. Now, they make up roughly three-quarters of the expected electorate, with the remainder divided among whites (13 percent), mixed-race (8 percent) and Indians (3 percent).

If Mr. de Klerk is discouraged by his predicament, he does not let it show. He timed the campaign kickoff to coincide with the anniversary of the speech he made four years ago announcing the end of apartheid and the release of Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader, after decades in prison.

His speech Wednesday night was self-congratulatory and unapologetically partisan. It was the National Party, Mr. de Klerk said,

that had "wring the neck of apartheid and freed all the people of South Africa."

It is the National Party, he said, that "has immense experience in the art of government."

It is the African National Congress that is "secretly controlled by communists, militants and extremists."

His audience was roughly one-third black, and though there was a sense of the rent-a-crowd uneasiness that always seems to hover around the edges of National Party events in black areas, some of the blacks applauded lustily.

"When people ask me how I can support the party of the oppressors, I tell them they would never have gotten Mandela if it wasn't for de

Klerk," said Honest Vukiziting, 27, a National Party organizer in the black township of Soweto. "The trouble with the ANC is they are communists, and they will ruin the economy."

Mr. Vukiziting's modus operandi in Soweto illustrates the challenges the National Party faces in black areas. He said he must hold meetings in secret for fear of intimidation and retaliation by ANC supporters. And he concedes he works for the National Party as much for money as love. It is paying him \$700 a month, he said, a 50 percent increase over what he had been earning as a clothing salesman before he got into politics.

Some political analysts here believe there are many conservative

blacks, like Mr. Vukiziting, who fear ANC rule, and they think Mr. de Klerk has a chance to increase his percentage of the black vote. Others say that by campaigning hard for such votes, Mr. de Klerk will engender a positive backlash among mixed-race, Indians and whites, who will admire Mr. de Klerk's adjustment to the new political landscape.

Still others suggest that his real motive is to position himself as an effective deputy president in what is all but certain to be an ANC-dominated government. Under South Africa's new interim constitution, the first post-apartheid government will be one of national unity, in which the leader of the largest opposition party is assured the post of deputy president. What is not assured is whether he will have any real power.

"You get the impression de Klerk sees himself as a modern-day Talleyrand, able to survive from one regime to the next because he is so skillful at bobbing and weaving," said Alf Stadler, a political scientist. "And you also have to give him credit. For a guy who must know he is going to lose big, he puts on a brave face."

For all his broadsides at the ANC, Mr. de Klerk is careful never to attack Mr. Mandela. His advisers say it is because Mr. de Klerk prides himself on never making personal attacks. But there is an alternate explanation: The president knows his former prisoner is also his future boss.

## 'Foreign Powers' Blamed in Iran Plot

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

Official Tehran radio said Thursday that a man tried to assassinate President Hashemi Rafsanjani earlier this week in a plot described as involving foreign powers.

Iranian television, linking the alleged shooting with an outbreak of rioting in the eastern city of Zahedan, said such incidents "can only be the work of foreign powers" like the Central Intelligence Agency and the Israeli secret service, Mossad.

At the same time, Jordan announced that it was asking 21 of 26 Iranian diplomats to leave the country, in what experts said appeared to be a reaction against Iranian-fomented Islamic fundamentalism in the Arab world, and Iranian attempts to block the Arab-Israeli peace process. The move followed the assassination of a Jordanian diplomat in Beirut last weekend, after King Hussein announced that he wanted to meet Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel to discuss peace.

Middle East experts said Mr. Rafsanjani had been buffeted for some time by wide-scale unrest caused by worsening economic conditions.

The official Iranian press agency, IRNA, said the man who tried to assassinate the president was a 26-year-old "moral deviant" who had been rejected by the Revolutionary Guards, Iran's Islamic militia, for "committing sacrilegious activities."

Mr. Rafsanjani was not injured in the incident.

One report indicated that the plot was part of a religious backlash against the Shiite Muslim theocracy running Iran. In Zahedan, where the rioting connected to the reported assassination attempt occurred, the population is predominantly Sunni Muslim, with links to nearby Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The leading Iranian opposition group, the Mujahidin Khalq, said the rioting was sparked by protests over religious persecution and reports of the destruction of a Sunni mosque.

IRNA also attributed the rioting in Zahedan to foreigners, without being more specific. The agency said "anti-revolutionary" rioters had ripped up Iranian flags and attacked store fronts.

Government officials in Tehran told The Associated Press that the violence in Zahedan might have been instigated by smugglers angered by beefed up security measures along the eastern frontier.

Relations also have been tense between the government and the Christian minority after the apparent murder of the leader of the Assembly of God churches, Haik Hovsepian. Andrew Whitely, executive director of the human-rights group Middle East Watch in New York, said the clergyman's death appeared to be a classic "disappearance" carried out by the security forces.

The killing followed the death sentence on another Christian clergyman for apostasy from Islam. The sentence was commuted under international pressure.

"The evangelical church is the only minority that has not gone along with the government campaign to declare to the outside world that everything is fine for minorities in the Islamic republic," Mr. Whitely said.

Details of the alleged attempt on Mr. Rafsanjani's life were sketchy. Reports said the gunman, who is alleged to have fired about five shots from a small-caliber pistol, had been arrested along with his accomplices. The reported shooting took place in Tehran during a ceremony marking the 15th anniversary of the return of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini from exile.

"Clearly the economic situation in Iran is very poor," said Sami Zuhada of London University, author of "Islam, the People and the State."

"There have been demonstrations and riots in the big cities for the past couple of years," he added. "But my impression is that Rafsanjani is still fairly in control."

Mr. Whitely said there did not appear to be a clear pattern in the events of recent days other than the fact that Mr. Rafsanjani is being battered on a number of fronts.

"He was re-elected with a lower majority this year," Mr. Whitely said, "and I think he is finding that he does not have the authority over the security forces, in particular, that he had hoped for."

## GEORGIA: Treaty With Russia

Continued from Page 1

to begin dictating policy and interfering in their affairs.

For their part, Russian politicians are eager to defend the interests of Russian-speakers in "the near abroad," as other former Soviet republics are known here. But they are reluctant to assume responsibility for the collapsing economies and ethnic strife now weakening Russia's neighbors, especially when Russia faces serious problems of its own.

The leaders of every faction in

the State Duma, or lower house of Russia's parliament, signed a letter to Mr. Yeltsin opposing the treaty with Georgia and warning that it might not be ratified. At a news conference during his 11-hour visit to Tbilisi, Mr. Yeltsin said he expected argument and controversy but believed the Duma would eventually approve the pact.

But he also said he would not submit the treaty until two ethnic conflicts, both involving tiny breakaway republics within Georgia but on Russia's border, had been resolved.

Mr. Hosokawa said the 3 percent national sales tax, which has been extremely unpopular since it was introduced five years ago, would rise to 7 percent as of April 1, 1997.

## JAPAN: Fierce Criticism

Continued from Page 1

economy has grown so weak in recent months that the package might simply halt the deterioration rather than spark a healthy rebound.

"This plan would simply help avoid negative growth," said Hirohiko Okumura, chief economist at the Nomura Research Institute. "At best, we'll start to see some improvement in the economy toward the second half of the year."

Minoko Sasaki-Smith, an economist in Tokyo with Morgan Stanley Japan, said that by her estimates only about half of the income tax reductions would be spent, with the rest likely to be saved by consumers. That could make the subsequent increase in sales taxes even more burdensome and reduce the overall benefits to the economy.

Mr. Hosokawa apparently took some members of his coalition government by surprise with his announcement that he had decided to introduce the \$55 billion reduction in income and local taxes, most of it retroactive to January.

The tax cut was part of a huge economic stimulus package that is expected to include about \$83 billion in public works spending, low-cost loans to businesses and other spending increases.

The economic package was supposed to have been announced Thursday afternoon, but the release was delayed because of the tax-cut uproar, disappointing businessmen and the financial markets.

The delay could further strain relations with the United States, which has been pushing for a big stimulus plan as a means of drawing in more imports and reducing Japan's trade surpluses.

Mr. Hosokawa is scheduled to meet President Bill Clinton in Washington on Feb. 11, and the trade agreement they are supposed to conclude there is still far from completion. The economic stimulus plan was intended as the one unequivocal sign that the Japanese government was serious about reducing the trade surplus.

What angered many political and business leaders was the fact that Mr. Hosokawa rejected the advice of his own coalition partners and accepted the arguments of Finance Ministry bureaucrats in insisting on the increase in sales taxes to cover the loss of income-tax revenue.

Mr. Hosokawa said the 3 percent national sales tax, which has been extremely unpopular since it was introduced five years ago, would rise to 7 percent as of April 1, 1997.

## BOSNIA: Croatian Army Faces U.S. and Europe With Another Dilemma

Continued from Page 1

lary Germany with well known sympathies for Croatia, has no stomach to follow through on the American threat of sanctions.

EU foreign ministers are expected to take up the issue at their next meeting in Brussels on Monday. But the prospects for any agreement appear close to nil.

Italy warned Croatia on Thursday that it would face economic sanctions and isolation in Europe if its regular troops were proved to be fighting in Bosnia. Reuters reported, Foreign Minister Beniamino Andreatta spelled out the threat as Denmark announced that it would formally propose sanctions against Croatia at the Monday meeting of EU foreign ministers.

[Mr. Andreatta said that a Bosnian-Croatian offensive supported by external forces "can only lead to an economic response from the international community." Mr. Andreatta spoke after meeting with the Croatian foreign minister, Mate Granic, in Rome.]

The question facing the Union and the United States is whether more sanctions will help achieve the primary objective of promoting a peace settlement. There is little controversy about their economic effectiveness.

The series of economic and financial measures imposed on Serbia in 1992-93 have largely destroyed its economy, creating the worst case of hyperinflation in Europe since the German Weimar republic.

But so far sanctions have yielded no concrete political dividends by way of an agreement, although they may have helped contain the Bosnian conflict by occupying Serbian minds and energies with issues of day-to-day survival.

It is to this Muslim offensive that matters to the press. It matters to Parliament.

And so in acting unilaterally and against British wishes that were clearly spelled out in advance, he said, it was as if Washington was saying that "none of that really counts to us."

Relations with the Clinton administration began over a year ago on what an official in 10 Downing Street conceded Thursday was a "sour note." He was referring to the discovery that strategists from Mr. Major's Conservative Party were actually working in the presidential campaign advising the Republicans.

Then there were press stories that the British Home Office had agreed to search through its files to see if there were any documents on Mr. Clinton from his years as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford and an anti-Vietnam War protester. What was presumably being looked for was an application to change his nationality, which would have instantly dashed his campaign had it ever existed.

There was even a report of an unfortunate private cable sent on election day from Mr. Hurd, a seasoned and patrician diplomat, to James A. Baker, then the secretary of state, whom he had come to know well. He used a hunting metaphor to wish him good luck: "May you bring down every duck in the last flight of the shoot."

New, British officials are wondering if these ducks are coming home to roost. Is it possible, wondered one top diplomat, that Mr.

Clinton really bears a grudge and enjoys sending darts in Mr. Major's direction?

They do not have to search very hard to find a disconcerting pattern, including public statements from Washington that grate on British sensitivities by making them feel like just any other country. Only three months ago, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said that Europe was "no longer the dominant area of the world."

At the same time, Mr. Clinton gave an interview in which he attacked Britain and France over Bosnia and singled out Mr. Major with an embarrassing aside. Mr. Major had confessed privately to him, he said, that he could not support lifting the Bosnian arms embargo because his government might fall if he did.

Mr. Clinton has only met Mr. Major in a one-on-one session once, in Washington on Feb. 7 last year. They are scheduled to meet again Feb. 28, when Mr. Major goes to Washington.

In recent days, both British and American officials in London have been quietly enumerating for reporters the list of issues on which the two countries have closely cooperated recently, from coordinating efforts on a GATT agreement to policies on China and Russia and the Partnership for Peace arrangement to bring Eastern European countries within NATO's sphere but deny them full membership.

Ironically, both sides have also

pointed out that a profound difference still exists in the approach to Bosnia. Britain, which has 2,300 troops on the ground there, opposes air strikes and the lifting of the arms embargo, as does France. The diplomats mention this as if to say: You see, this is the kind of disagreement we should be having, and when we do it's not the end of the world.

But Ireland is different. For one thing, Britain has long regarded it as an internal matter and something the United States should keep out of. For another, Britain has long harbored a fear that if the United States ever does get involved, given the leverage of Irish-American politicians in Washington, it might put pressure on Britain to move in a direction that Britain does not want to go.

In Morocco, for example, the law excuses killing one's wife if she is caught in the act of adultery, but a woman would not be excused for killing her husband in the same circumstances.

In Bolivia, women's groups report that the police are unympathetic to battered women, and in Cameroon wife-beating is not grounds for divorce.

In India, dowry deaths are "a particularly serious problem," the report said, describing a phenomenon in which a groom or his family kills his wife out of anger that her dowry was insufficient. Government figures show there were 4,785 dowry deaths in 1992.

NEW DELHI — India and China began talks here Thursday to pave the way for a reduction of troops along their disputed frontier and to strengthen relations, officials said.

## WOMEN: A Dreary Picture

Continued from Page 1

ization for Women. "But we shouldn't exempt ourselves from criticism."

In the United States, the situation for women could stand for a lot of improving, many feminists say.

Women earn 70 percent of what men do on average, and government estimates show that there were more than one million attacks on women by their husbands or companions last year.

Of all the countries examined, the State Department focused most closely on the situation in Thailand, especially on the 200,000 to 500,000 prostitutes who human-rights groups estimate are in that country.

The report notes how procurers often give the parents of young women an advance against their future earnings, money that is frequently used to build a new house.

The report said the procurers prefer trafficking in women from hill tribes and neighboring countries because they are cheaper to buy and their inability to speak Thai makes them easier to control.

"Despite occasional high profile raids on brothels, laws against prostitution have not been effectively enforced," the report said.

An underlying theme of the report is how governments often turn a blind eye to the abuse of women — and how in many countries the law itself discriminates.

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## North Korean Threats Mount A Warning of 'Practical Action' Against U.S.

**The Associated Press**  
TOKYO — In its latest retort in the dispute over its nuclear program, North Korea warned Thursday that U.S. pressure could provoke an intense response — one that "will be carried into practical action."

In a strongly worded commentary distributed by the Korean Central News Agency, North Korea said it had an "expedient to counter any other option of the United States."

"It is not the United States alone that has the expedient," it said, "and the option is not open only for a big power."

North Korea is believed to be developing nuclear arms and has balked at allowing full international inspections of its nuclear facilities, as it is required to do under the terms of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The commentary reiterated that

U.S. pressure over the issue might lead North Korea to cancel promises made in Washington, including staying in the treaty and accepting some inspections.

The comments appeared as a partial response to a resolution passed earlier this week by the U.S. Senate urging Washington to prepare to return tactical nuclear weapons to South Korea if talks with North Korea remain at an impasse.

Private U.S. analysts said re-introducing U.S. nuclear weapons in the region would push tensions into a dangerous new phase.

North Korea has taken a stance of pressure against us, our reaction will be a hundred times stronger, and it will be carried into practical action.

"The United States is too ridiculous, if it considers that we will beg for talks," it said. "We cannot sit

back and watch the maneuvers of the United States to isolate and stifle us."

It said North Korea was fully prepared, "politically and ideologically, militarily, and materially" to cope with any contingency.

In Hong Kong, the U.S. evangelist Billy Graham said he had received a message from President Bill Clinton from President Kim Il Sung of North Korea. Mr. Graham said leaders on both sides should pray "that somebody doesn't make a mistake."

Japan and South Korea also have urged Washington to tread carefully on the issue, fearing an extreme reaction by the unpredictable North Korean leadership.

Russia's new envoy to Seoul criticized U.S. policy toward North Korea Thursday, saying that pressure tactics should not be used.

"The nuclear issue must be solved," Ambassador George Kunz said, "but not by backing North Korea up against a corner."

■ **France Urges Sanctions**

The Security Council should consider imposing sanctions on North Korea for its refusal to allow inspections of nuclear sites, the French Foreign Ministry said, Agence France-Presse reported from Paris.

"We note that there has been no progress in discussions between the United States and North Korea concerning a resumption of inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and we think the issue of sanctions should be taken up before the Security Council."

## Lifting Hanoi Curbs: Neighbors See Only Gains

By Michael Richardson

**SINGAPORE** — The lifting of the United States economic embargo against Vietnam marks a formal end to the Cold War in Southeast Asia and encourages Hanoi to join its noncommunist neighbors in developing closer regional cooperation.

It may also hasten Vietnamese membership in the Association of South East Asian Nations and in the recently launched ASEAN free trade area, thus increasing the influence of the group in international affairs.

ASEAN was formed in 1967 partly to thwart communist expansion during the Vietnam War. The group, whose members are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei, now seeks stability in Southeast Asia by promoting regional political, economic and security cooperation.

Reports earlier this week that President Bill Clinton was ready to clear the way for full economic relations with Vietnam have been welcomed by ASEAN countries, which see the longstanding embargo as an

outdated relic that is hindering regional reconciliation. Mr. Clinton lifted the embargo on Thursday.

The Straits Times newspaper in Singapore said in an editorial Thursday that a final end to the war era was in the interests of the United States as well as Hanoi, "for Vietnam's tremendous potential has been obvious ever since the country emerged

ASEAN remain obstacles to Vietnam's early membership in the group.

But ASEAN diplomats said that as market-oriented economic growth increased after the lifting of the embargo, such differences would likely diminish.

Officials said ASEAN had recently agreed to let Vietnam and Laos take part in meetings of the group concerned with functional cooperation in such areas as trade, education and tourism. Both countries also accepted an offer from ASEAN to give their diplomats training in English, the official language of communication in the group, officials said.

1989, relations between Hanoi and ASEAN countries have steadily improved. Vietnam and Laos signed the ASEAN Treaty of Amity and Cooperation and were given observer status in the group in 1992. The treaty commits the signers to settle disputes peacefully.

Vietnam's deputy foreign minister, Nguyen Dy Nien, said in December that ASEAN and Vietnam should also "promote cooperation in the field of national security and defense" to help erase deep-seated suspicions and smooth the way for eventual Vietnamese membership in the group.

ASEAN ministers have spoken of the possibility that Vietnam and Laos could join as full members within five years.

But President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines said recently that this timetable should be accelerated to broaden regional cooperation.

Carolina Hernandez, a political science professor at the University of the Philippines in Manila, said that Mr. Ramos "feels that an expanded ASEAN will be in a better position to play a bigger role" in international affairs.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

from the ruins of war in 1989 to take steps towards a market economy."

A Malaysian official said that the lifting of the embargo would have a major psychological impact by signaling "that Vietnam is no longer a pariah and is now a country that the U.S. can do business with."

"This will have a ripple effect in stimulating economic growth in Vietnam and increasing trade and investment between Vietnam and other countries, including those of ASEAN," he said.

Differences in levels of economic development, and in ideology and political systems, between countries in Indochina and

There is increasingly greater consensus in Vietnam on the need to be an ASEAN member," said Hoang Anh Tuan, a researcher at the Institute of International Relations in Hanoi.

He said the thaw with the United States, progress in Vietnam's economic reform program, the normalization of Hanoi's relations with China and improved ties with ASEAN were "all making membership possible."

Since Vietnam completed its withdrawal of military forces from Cambodia in

## For Vietnamese, End of an Outdated Relic of War

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

HANOI — For Vietnam, President Bill Clinton's decision to lift the 19-year-old trade embargo is a welcome end to what was seen here as an outdated relic of the Vietnam War.

Earlier Thursday, in anticipation of Mr. Clinton's action in Washington, Ho The Lan, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, said an end of the embargo was "good not only for Vietnam and the United States but for the whole international community."

Many American companies are already active here, and deals have been signed on the assumption that a formal action was inevitable.

In the latest U.S. bid to gain access to this market of 71 million people, American Express was scheduled to sign an agreement in Hanoi on Friday that, among other things, will permit the use of the American Express charge card in Vietnam.

Official U.S. contacts with Vietnam appear to be accelerating as well. A team of Treasury and State Department officials is expected here in mid-February to open talks on financial claims stemming from the war. U.S. government and private claims to assets that were seized by Vietnam in 1975 are estimated at around \$200 million. For its part, Hanoi is seeking \$250 million in former South Vietnamese government assets that were frozen in the United States.

"This is a necessary and concrete step" toward normalization, the spokeswoman said of the claimant talks with Washington to be established soon and was prepared for protracted talks.

For the United States, the lifting of the embargo is seen as a milestone that, in a sense, will signify an end to the war that killed 58,000 Americans. It is certain to stir bitter recriminations from some veterans and families of the 2,238 Americans still unaccounted for.

In Vietnam, however, there is little controversy about normalizing trade or, eventually, diplomatic relations with the United States. The Vietnamese can afford to be fairly nonchalant about the embargo, which has largely ceased to have a punitive impact. Loans and aid from Japan and other countries have already started to flow, businessmen from around the globe are busy making deals, and many American products are freely available anyway.

For Hanoi, a major consideration with an end to the embargo is getting the United States engaged in Vietnam as a counterweight to Japan and China. Vietnamese officials privately express fears that the two countries may come to dominate Vietnam economically, and China has become increasingly assertive about territorial disputes with its southern neighbor.



Clerks in Hanoi unloading Coca-Cola, which with other U.S. products is smuggled into Vietnam.

## John Rewald Dies at 81, Chronicled French Art

By Michael Kimmelman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John Rewald, 81, a teacher, curator and author of studies in the history of Impressionism and Post-Impressionism art, died Wednesday in New York of heart failure after a long illness.

First with his "History of Impressionism" in 1946 and 10 years later with his "History of Post-Impressionism," Mr. Rewald chronicled French avant-garde painting during the second half of the 19th century in remarkable and groundbreaking detail.

Since the publication of those volumes, Mr. Rewald's works have served as indispensable sources of dates, places, names and, most of all, ideas about art in late 19th and early 20th century in France.

The books formed the foundation for the research of countless later scholars and were also primary targets for revisionist historians who sought to overturn the study of modern art, beginning with Mr. Rewald's texts.

One way or another, every scholar of late 19th-century French art had to contend with his writings. His work forms a crucial link to the artists of the 19th century, because he interested himself above all in first-hand sources.

He interviewed Renoir's brother. He was the literary executor for Felix Fénéon, who was Saurat's great champion. He knew Maillol and Signac and was close to mem-

bers of Redon's and Pissarro's families, and he photographed Cézanne's scenes around Aix-en-Provence before they were inexorably changed.

Cézanne was Mr. Rewald's abiding passion, and he wrote several books about the artist, beginning in 1936 with "Cézanne: A Biography," which received the Mitchell Prize in 1986 when it was revised and republished.

His most recent work was "Cézanne and America" in 1989, based on the 1979 Mellon Lectures he delivered at the National Gallery of Art.

Mr. Rewald also wrote books on Gauguin, Bonnard, Renoir, Degas, Seurat, Pissarro and Matisse. He combined an unusual thoroughness of documentation with a partisan's enthusiasm.

Ken L. Davis, 82, a former bureau chief for The Associated Press in New Orleans, Buenos Aires and Madrid, died Monday in New Orleans after falling ill with a fever.

Jo Richardson, 70, a veteran of the hard left of the British Labor Party in government and opposition, died Tuesday in London after a long illness.

James Kimberty, 85, a socialite and Kleenex company heir, died Saturday of cancer in Palm Beach, Florida.

Fouad Fran Boustani, 89, a Lebanese historian and author, died Tuesday in Beirut.

### Turkey Admits Iranians Died in Raid on Kurds

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkey expressed "deep sorrow" on Thursday that an air raid aimed at rebel Kurds in Iraq had killed Iranians by mistake.

The Foreign Ministry said it had been established that a few cluster bombs aimed at anti-aircraft positions near the Iranian border exploded in the air, causing deaths and property damage on Iranian soil. Tehran said 9 Iranians were killed and 19 wounded in the raid.

"We are deeply sorry that Iranian citizens lost lives and property as result of such an incident," it said.

### 12 Die in Turkish Avalanche

Reuters

ANKARA — Twelve Turkish soldiers were killed when an avalanche engulfed their post near Cukura in southeastern Turkey, newspapers reported Thursday.

APRIL 1994

21 THURSDAY

22 FRIDAY

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—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

As things stand, the election's probable

Italy may have begun to find the makings of the latter, in the de-Communized Democratic Left. It still has to find its new center-right, the standard-bearer of efficiency and economic growth. If it does not find it before March 27, it must not fail to do so before the next general election. Italy needs two good legs to walk confidently into the future.

these estimable people at will, to decide

—THE WASHINGTON POST



But by claiming to be a reformer (his sole inter-

But Japan also faces the equally savage blow of yen appreciation. Decades of encouragement for expanded exports, chronic yen undervaluation and benign neglect of the domestic economy have created an export-dependent economy now being

*International Herald Tribune.*

It is the last part, the part about just walking into a strange building without being stopped by security. Because of crime, no one can walk into a building in New York

What matters more is that it is up since 1973, and in some categories — gun violence involving young people — it is up dramatically. Since 1979, for instance, the homi-

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What matters more is that it is up since 1973, and in some categories — gun violence involving young people — it is up dramatically. Since 1979, for instance, the homi-

criminals without reference to their differences — and all judges as if they were dopes. But they miss the point if they think that the dip in crime statistics ought to be reflect-

The writer is editor of *Daedalus*, the journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He contributed this comment to the *Herald Tribune*.

They cannot will away the fact that, by the time Governor Clinton became President Clinton, both government and health care spending had become

... ..

tion to the Americans came from the weather. Many of the pilots flew their ships blind without seeing their







## High Rollers, High Stakes: The Casinos Of Mayfair

### Getting a 'Drop' On the Gaming Clubs of London

By David Spanier

LONDON — You don't need to be a millionaire for a night out at the tables in London. In good times and in bad, the British love to gamble. You can play for the price of a taxi ride or you can stake tens of thousands of pounds. Either way, the casinos dotted around the raffish little strip of Mayfair set between Piccadilly and Park Lane are on a roll.

The "drop" or total money gambled in the capital's 21 casinos rose to a record total last year, close to £1.5 billion (\$2.25 billion). Londoners themselves, squeezed by recession and stung by new taxes, are not the main players. The new high rollers are punters from the Far East. A group of Malaysians recently dropped several million at the Ritz Club on Piccadilly, which turned in a pretax profit of £20 million last year.

According to another high-rolling casino, Crocford's on Curzon Street, its top 10 players in the past three years accounted for more than half its total profit. When one high roller flies home to lick his wounds, another is likely to drop in. Or so the management hopes.

Part of the charm of casinos in London is that every establishment reflects, in its style, its staff, its tone, the finely graded nuances of the British class system. Which is to say there is gambling to suit all social levels.

A player may dine in candlelit splendor under the chandeliers of Les Ambassadeurs, formerly Lord Rothschild's ornate mansion at the end of Park Lane. Or a gambler can sneak off to Soho, where amid the sleaze and the strip joints he can roll dice with the locals at Chester's, newly decorated in gunglising Wild West style. Or he can choose a comfortable upper-middle ambience at Maximo's in Kensington, which among other attractions has a private dining room with a minstrel's gallery.

Yet you could live in London for months on end and never be aware that this is the capital city of European gambling. British casinos are not allowed to advertise their wares. The whole operation is discreetly hidden from view. The official regulation of casino gambling is like Victorian society's attitude to sex: it may be necessary to allow gambling, for those who cannot resist this (regrettable) urge. But, really, it should not be seen in public.

Control of gaming has always been marked by a Puritan streak, going right back to the days of Henry VIII. One indulgence, however, is permitted under modern British law. Though the kind of gilded hospitality that Las Vegas and Atlantic City casinos shower on favored clients is prohibited, the code of prac-



Ronnie Carter/IFT

tice does allow gamblers to pause for dinner. And the dining is often spectacular. The chefs at the top London casinos vie with each other in presenting as elaborate a cuisine as any restaurant in town, often with Arabic, Chinese, Indian and Thai menus.

It may be some consolation to a Japanese financier or Chinese tycoon who has dropped a couple of million for the night that they can eat, drink and be merry at the house's expense. Even so, they need to drink up pretty fast: Under British regulations the bars shut at 11 P.M. No drinks at the gaming table, either. This is absolutely taboo, as an "inducement" to gamble.

The ambivalence of the British approach to gambling means that a visitor in town for a couple of nights who might want to visit a casino cannot just walk in off the street and play. American-style, casinos are licensed as "clubs" and the players are therefore "members." Before making a first visit, a player must sign on, 48 hours ahead of time, signaling his or her intention to gamble. The idea is to ensure that would-be punters are of a calm and balanced frame of mind and to prevent

anyone dropping in to try their luck at roulette or blackjack just on impulse (perish the thought).

The club subscription in most cases is nominal. The 48-hour rule, more than any other, irks the casino industry, which depends for the bulk of its profit on overseas visitors, who may be in London for a short stay. The casinos maintain that foreign players, at least, should be exempt from the rule. But visitors are allowed into casinos if they are guests of a member. Hours of opening: 2 P.M. to 4 A.M., 365 days a year.

The latest casino to open is Aspinall's on Curzon Street. As befits Britain's most celebrated gambler, John Aspinall offers the highest maximum in town, £20,000 on a number at roulette, worth £70,000 if it hits. A player's maximum win or loss in such a session could easily run to \$4 million to \$5 million. At those stakes, which do not happen every day, who cares about a drink after 11 P.M.?

David Spanier is a British journalist who often writes about gambling.

## Japan's Harbinger of Spring

By Carol Lutfy

TOKYO — The cherry blossom may be idealized for its delicacy and fleeting beauty, but it is the intrapud plum blossom, acting as nature's foot soldier, that ushers in Japan's spring season every year. Braving February snow and winds, the hearty blossoms, known as *ume*, coax the nation out from under foot-warmer and into parks and gardens. They also bring a season of festivities.

Ume viewing is, at its best, a time of enthusiastic eating. From beneath a dusting of snow, a plum subculture emerges, and one of Japan's most popular foods is devoured with abandon. Made from unripe plums harvested the previous June, the tart *umeboshi*, or salted plum, is available in more than 20 varieties. There are also plum crackers, plum tea, plum jam, plum vinegar, plum wine and even plum noodles. At public plum groves and private plum gardens throughout the Tokyo metropolitan area, crowds hover around food stalls, hands extended to grab a sample of the year's wackiest offerings.

Japanese plum trees are members of the Western apricot family. In their rivalry with the more celebrated cherry blossom, they remain a distant — perhaps unjustified — second, but have a few undisputed strengths. First and foremost, the trees are painstaking works of art, with slim trunks and intricately gnarled branches that attest to years of almost constant pruning. Then, too, their velvety blossoms — in red, blue, pink, yellow and white — are fragrant and long-lasting, compared with scentless, short-lived cherry blossoms, in white and pink only.

That said, fans of ume viewing need to be as tough in the face of the cold as the blossoms they set out to appreciate. Hanegi Park, in the city's residential Setagaya Ward, initiates Tokyo's plum-blossom season with a blustery festival that begins on Feb. 6. Visitors approaching the park are greeted by the mournful song of a roasted-potato vendor. Operating out of a small white pickup truck, from which he cooks and sells piping-hot sweet potatoes, he is a soulful reminder that winter has not yet turned to spring.

Hanegi Park offers family-style fun beneath a canopy of about 650 plum trees. The centerpiece of the festival is a bonsai plum-tree exhibition. Among the perennial favorites is a variety that is difficult to breed with pink, yellow and blue blossoms all on the same tree. There are also specimens that have been trained to grow at a 60-degree angle — a feat that probably has more adventurous than true aesthetic value.

Beyond the exhibition, there is food, food and more food: hot baked potatoes, oozing with butter; grilled and blackened corn on the cob; bubbling *umeboshi*; steaming *umeboshi* noodles — and hot sake to wash it all down.

In the upper-middle-class neighborhood of Umejima, (roughly translated as Hills of Plum Blossoms), the festival is distinguished by its laid-back, no-frills atmosphere. Parents

holding their children's hands, cross paths with snuggling couples. The rows of trees seem to be topped with tufts of cotton candy.

Across town, the plum festival at Yushima Shrine in Shitamachi, Tokyo's old quarter, bubbles over with traditional entertainment and down-home hospitality. Upon entering the shrine grounds, visitors are greeted with cups of steaming green tea, served up by neighborhood volunteers.

Yushima is one of Tokyo's oldest shrines, dating from the mid-14th century. It holds an annual celebration devoted to the plum blossom from Feb. 15 through March 15. (The festival coincides with Japan's college entrance-exam season, so you are bound to notice that racks of *uma*, votive plaques, from students praying for success, vastly outnumber the plum trees.) In fact, the 450

passion: hand-pruned bonsai plum trees, hand-picked salted plums and home-made plum jams are for sale everywhere.

The plum groves, stretching as far as the eye can see, leap straight out of an impressionist painting — confident brush strokes in white, pink, yellow and grey, drenched across entire hillsides. During the official nine festival, Feb. 26 to March 27, you'll run into musicians and other merry-makers.

Northeast of Tokyo, Kairakuen in Mito City is the country's preeminent place for plum viewing. Designated as one of the three most celebrated gardens in Japan, it is cherished not only for its elegant layout and landscaping, but for the progressive ideas behind its creation. It was formerly owned by Nariaki Tokugawa, the ninth Lord of Mito, who, unlike other feudal lords of his day, sought to share his passion for plum blossoms. In the mid-1880s he built Kairakuen and opened its door to the public. During peak blossoming season, he invited village elders to write poetry in his villa.

These days, peak season brings to Kairakuen a full-blown festival from Feb. 20 to March 21. As at other ume festivals, there are food stalls galore; there are also open-air tea ceremonies, outdoor *koto* (Japanese harp) performances and miniature plum trees on exhibit and for sale. While the festival is terrific, it is also crowded, attracting as many as 10,000 tourists a day.

A visit to the grounds reveals cherry trees, azaleas and Japanese bush clover in addition to the 10 varieties of plum. It also offers a look at Nariaki's former villa, whose interiors are open to the public. The name of the villa — Kōbun — hints at the importance of plum-blossom imagery in ancient Chinese and Japanese poetry. Nariaki named it after an old Chinese verse that says plum blossoms need a scholarly environment to flourish.

In this spirit, Nariaki established Kodokan, one of the Japan's first university-like institutions, in Mito City. Though only a fraction the size of Kairakuen, Kodokan's grounds are lined with plum trees and worth a visit if you're planning a leisurely day.

Carol Lutfy, a journalist who divides her time between New York and Tokyo, wrote this for The New York Times.

### From beneath a dusting of snow, an entire plum subculture emerges.

or so plum trees on the grounds are not the main attraction. It is the carefully organized entertainment that makes Yushima the most colorful ume festival in town.

Visitors are likely to chance upon a professional paper cutter who produces likenesses of a dragon, an ox-drawn cart, and Akabono, the Hawaiian-born sumo wrestler, in seconds. There is also an annual auction of bananas. Eating the bananas is supposed to help high school students pass their college entrance exams, and the competition among parents to buy them is comical. On the other side of the shrine grounds, women in ume-patterned kimonos demonstrate the tea ceremony, and food stalls offer free samples of plum crackers, plum tea and plum wine.

If pondering natural beauty is your pleasure, Yoshino Baigo, a village overflowing with 25,000 trees, is the place to go. Just an hour or so outside Tokyo, Yoshino is situated on the banks of the Tama River against a dramatic backdrop of jagged-edged mountains. Situated in the greater city of One (Blue Plum), the town is an advertisement for Japan's scenic beauty.

Yoshino has been known for centuries as a kind of plum paradise for its wide variety of plum products. Though considerably scaled down today, that tradition lives on through the efforts of part-time plum growers.

The walk through Yoshino village is as captivating as the enormous public plum groves it shelters. You will find the ubiquitous food stalls, selling everything from plum vinegar to plum toilet paper. But soon, trafficked streets lead into narrow paths that are flanked by private gardens.

Though you'll pass an occasional cabbage patch and rice paddy, plums are the local

## Ins and Outs of Tokyo and Kyoto

By David M. Kahn

TOKYO — Anyone who is about to make a first trip to Tokyo, Kyoto or both faces a quandary when it comes to choosing good guidebooks from the dozens available. Trial and error has taught me that the sensibility of the authors is far more important than the publisher's brand name.

The best guides to Tokyo and Kyoto are written by people who have spent considerable time in Japan or who are Japanese. Their books evoke the rich atmosphere of Japanese culture rather than merely describe it and the points of interest they choose to discuss are more than stops on the itinerary.

If you want a single practical guide that will get you around Tokyo and Kyoto, the best volume is the revised edition of June Kinoshita and Nicholas Paley's "Gateway to Japan," published in 1992. It covers the country, but includes detailed sections on Tokyo and Kyoto. The Tokyo portion was issued separately in 1993 under the title "Gateway to Tokyo."

Almost one-quarter of "Gateway to Japan" is devoted to an introduction to Japanese history and culture. The information on festivals, crafts, cuisine, and other subjects is more thorough and more thoughtfully presented than in comparable general guides to Japan.

"Gateway to Japan" divides Tokyo into four major quadrants and suggests neighborhood foods and sites to visit in each zone. Kyoto is similarly covered in five sections. The authors hit the highlights and provide extensive listings of well-chosen lodgings and restaurants.

Tokyo is basically big, modern, and brassy. But it also has another, warmer, and more traditional side. For travelers interested in exploring the city's rich heritage there are two

excellent guidebooks: Sumiko Enbutsu's "Old Tokyo: Walks in the City of the Shogun" and Tae Morioka's "Tokyo Adventures: Glimpses of the City in Bygone Eras."

Both are organized around walking tours of distinctive Tokyo neighborhoods, and include fashionable Aoyama, with its designer boutiques.

A major attraction in Aoyama is the Nezu Art Museum. As the book notes, the museum's collections of Japanese screens and tea ceremony utensils are wonderful. But an even greater feature is its spacious traditional garden that spreads down the hill. The narrow paths take visitors past tea houses, stone lanterns and over small wooden bridges.

There are many other specialized guidebooks to Tokyo, including Rick Kennedy's "Good Tokyo Restaurants," reissued in a third edition in 1992; Thomas and Ellen Flannigan's "Tokyo Museums: A Complete Guide," published in 1993; and Steven L. Clemens' "Tokyo Pink Guide," also published in 1993.

Whichever you choose, always check for one thing: the presence of detailed maps that can get you to where you are going. Tokyo's address system can only be described as chaotic. Mailmen know where things are, but no one else does. One friend told me of stopping in at a neighborhood police station to find out where a particular store might be. The policeman didn't have a clue and called the shop, only to discover it was two doors away. The best guidebooks to Tokyo take account of this situation by including finely detailed maps.

David M. Kahn, director of the Brooklyn Historical Society and a frequent visitor to Japan, wrote this for The New York Times.

## THE MOVIE GUIDE

### Todos a la Carcel

Directed by Luis G. Berlanga.

Spain. Berlanga has taken the pulse of Spanish satire during a long career, dating from the classic "Bienvenido Mister Marshall" of the 1950s. Now, in his first film in six years, he presents a scorching and hilarious critique of Spain's governing Socialists, the opposition conservatives, the clergy, haute-cuisine Spanish Basque chefs and even the CIA. As former political prisoners under Franco, the Socialists plan an overnight reunion in a jail (*carcel*). But the organizers cynically aim to pocket most of the charitable donations for the event, while a distraught businessman shows up hoping to meet a government minister and get paid \$570,000 the state owes him for installing toilets in public buildings. Don't worry, he is told, the government owes everyone money. The problem for viewers not immersed in contemporary Spain is the likeli-

hood of missing some of the best jokes. The camera deftly moves from vignette to vignette, almost like little waves at the next laugh. (A Goodman, IHT)

### Breakable

Directed by Takayoshi Yamaguchi.

Japan. Minoru, having nothing else to do, works for a second-rate *manga* magazine called Maiden's Dream. Keiko, his girlfriend, otherwise unoccupied, maybe wants to go to Brazil. Yumi, his other girlfriend, sort of up in the air, is thinking perhaps of trying out another boyfriend. Maybe. For a film in which this is all that happens, the power is surprising. This is because Yamaguchi, making his first picture, is really mapping the emotional desert in which the young unwittingly dwells. They play around, try things out, and do not even consider committing themselves to anything or anyone — do not, indeed, even

know that this is occasionally possible. Yamaguchi feels strongly about all this waste. He knows it well, as a refugee from the empty terrain of TV advertising, and he quit his job to say it in this 16mm, black-and-white film. He also knows his Jarmusch — knows his Antonioni, too — but most important, he knows himself. (Donald Richie, IHT)

### Blink

Directed by Michael Apted.

U.S. Whenever Hollywood trots out its favorite premise about the beautiful blind woman and the deadly stalker, the audience discovers something new. So "Blink," a variation on this cliché, is really a satire, bringing its share of little revelations: That even a mystery story can be overpowered by high-tech special effects. That if a stalker wants to be scary he'd better show a little style. And that beautiful blind women are a lot

tougher than they used to be. "Blink" finds something enticingly spooky in Emma Brody, who is first seen as the milky-eyed fiddler with an Irish rock band, played by Madeleine Stowe. But this film isn't content to explore Emma's colorful character. It insists on having a gimmick, too. "Blink" focuses on Emma's uncertain vision. When Emma receives corneal transplants after 20 years of blindness, her eyesight comes back in a peculiar way. She can see someone without registering the image until hours later, a phenomenon that is central to the uneven screenplay. So "Blink" has Emma being stalked by phantom villains who may or may not be anywhere near her. That device provides a good way of scaring viewers out of their seats. But the film gets so sidetracked by its computer tricks that it neglects to fill in some very basic elements of its suspense plot. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

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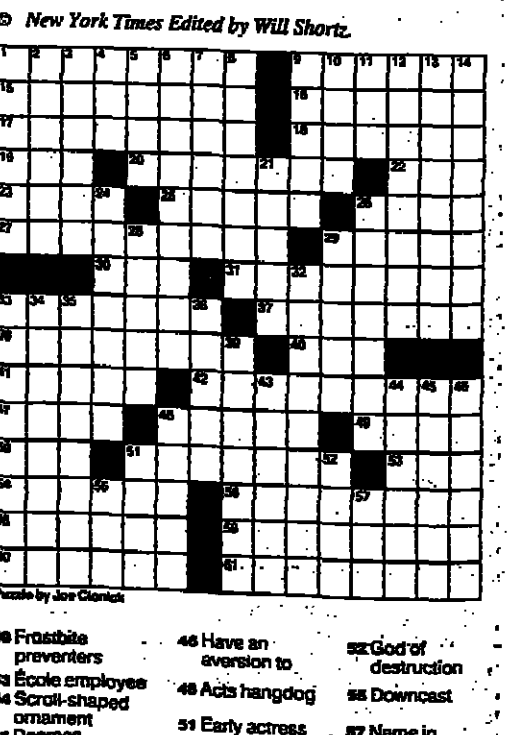
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New York Times Edited by Will Shortz.

Across

- Started wrongly?
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- Number after 1?
- Rave's — for a "Dead Princess"
- Is in the running
- Unimak Island inhabitants
- Home folks
- Admiral's seaport
- Endangered whale
- 23 African tyrant and namesake
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- 26 Furnish
- 27 Legal landmarks
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- 31 Gary Cooper-ish?
- 32 Like "The Persistence of Memory"
- 37 G.O., courtesy of Steiff
- 38 Immortal Pirate
- 40 French sea
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- 47 Certain degrees: Abstr.
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- 52 Designer Norman Bel
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- 5 Noted rapper
- 6 Host of a short-lived talk show
- 7 Swirls
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- 9 Outpouring
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- 11 "Gotta Be Me"
- 12 Upset
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- 14 Junk-mail addressee
- 15 A rug
- 16 1984 Jeff Bridges role
- 17 Not loose
- 18 Mambo Indians
- 19 Went under
- 20 Puts a wrap on
- 21 No-goodnik
- 22 Superlative
- 23 Fed the Cotti again?
- 24 Maj.'s superior
- 25 Franchise preventers
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- 29 God of destruction
- 30 Downcast
- 31 Early actress Eleanor
- 32 Name in voyeurism









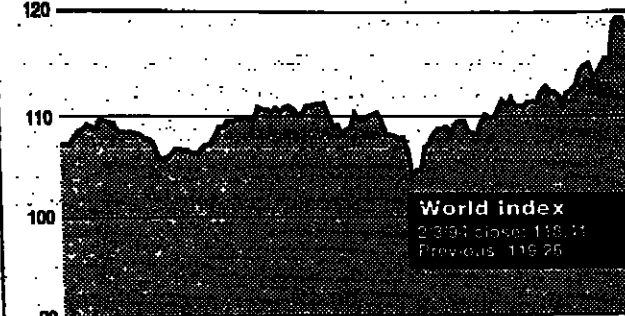






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International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World index: 118.41 (Jan. 1, 1994) Previous: 115.20

Approx. weighting: 32% Asia/Pacific, 37% Europe, 29% North America, 5% Latin America

Close: 131.50 Prev: 132.49

Close: 118.39 Prev: 118.58

Close: 100.36 Prev: 100.32

Close: 147.57 Prev: 146.55

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## Wiring Britain: The Big Gamble

### American Companies Are Finding Cable a Hard Sell

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — By the end of this century Britain will either have a communications system that will be the envy of Europe or a financial bloodbath big enough to float the Queen Mary.

Embodied by a regulatory climate widely described as the most open in the world, a handful of big companies, most of them American, are pouring billions of pounds into building cable networks across Britain. Along with telephone traffic, British systems are allowed to carry television broadcasts, a field just opening to American companies. It is that dual capacity that the operators insist makes their investments so attractive. Yet this year as a number of these companies turn to the markets to raise money to complete their systems, the doubts overhauling the industry are greater than ever.

"If you read the risk section of the prospectuses you would never invest," acknowledged Alan Bates, managing director of Jones Cable Group Ltd. and chairman of the Cable Industry Association. "It's just awful."

Those risks range from extremely unlikely changes in the regulations that now cosset the infant cable industry by barring competition from British Telecom PLC, to the very real threat posed by the rapid growth of satellite television.

In America, companies like Jones Cable and Cox Enterprises Inc.'s Cox Cable Communications have made fortunes offering television alone. In Britain, for an additional investment in hardware and switching systems of 25 percent, operators figure they can even improve on that performance — dou-

bling their sales by offering telephone hook-ups as well.

Yet for all its supposed advantages the British market is proving a tough sell.

"Our phone penetration is going better than we anticipated, but cable television less so," said Larry Carlson, president of TeleWest International, a company jointly owned by the American phone giant US West Inc. and by the cable operator Tele-Communications Inc.

**'If you read the risk section of the prospectuses you would never invest.'**  
Alan Bates, managing director of Jones Cable Group Ltd.

"People here are used to paying for phone service, not television," he said.

Others note that the American cable industry grew up with advantages that are lacking in Britain. "Cable in the U.S. was helped by the fact that television in the U.S. was truly awful whereas here we have four fairly good channels," said Richard Ryder, an analyst with Salomon Brothers Inc.

He also pointed out that satellite technology has advanced to the point where relatively cheap dishes can now fit comfortably under the eaves of most houses.

Wise, the local leviathan, British Telecom, has struck back at the cable operators,

announcing that it will soon experiment with a system that it contends will be able to squeeze movies down existing copper wire phone lines. BT aims ultimately to offer a video-on-demand service nationwide.

The cable operators smile at that salvo. The Cable Association's director-general, Richard Woolham, calls it "too little too late." He asserts that the industry has already achieved critical mass with cables now laid past 3 million British homes and with that number scheduled to more than double in the next two years.

What is more, specialists pointed out that the modern coaxial cables being buried by the cable companies across the land have 250,000 times the data-carrying capacity of traditional copper wires. "What is video on demand compared with a system that can potentially offer 500 channels?" Mr. Ryder asks. "This is revolutionary."

Even revolutions can be hard to sell, though. Mr. Carlson, for instance, acknowledges that his company was on the brink of pulling out of the British market before the law was changed in 1991 to allow cable companies to augment their offerings — and earnings — with plain old telephone service.

By all accounts the promised information revolution of cable — of householders not only being able to receive 500 channels but also to shop, play games and even have their heart monitored over their own personal access road to the vast new information highway — was a financial nonstarter.

When the law changed we went from viewing this market as an interesting labora-

See CABLE, Page 13

## Bundesbank Dashes Hopes of Rate Cut

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank apparently worried by surging money supply, left official interest rates unchanged on Thursday and other major European countries also put their monetary policy on hold.

Some economists predicted, however, that the central bank would cut rates soon.

At a meeting of its policymaking council, the bank left its discount and Lombard lending rates unchanged, at 5.75 and 6.75 percent respectively, the levels that have prevailed since Oct. 22. The rates

set an effective floor and ceiling for the German money markets.

The announcement came only three hours after a report that the key German M-3 supply aggregate had climbed by 8.1 percent in December. That was the biggest increase since December 1992, when M-3 expanded 8.7 percent, and again overtook the Bundesbank's target of 4.5 to 5.5 percent for 1993.

"Money supply was a factor," in the decision to hold the line on rates, said Ulrich Beckmann, a senior analyst at Deutsche Bank Research in Frankfurt.

But economists took heart from a statement by the bank that the De-

cember money data had been distorted by special factors which had been partially reversed in January.

"I really think that something will come in two weeks time," said Jürgen Rust, a monetary analyst at Westdeutsche Landesbank in Düsseldorf.

Mr. Beckmann said that by then a labor agreement may have been reached in the German metalworking industry. Many economists are expecting a settlement that would include raises of about 2 percent.

Such a deal would help to open the way for a rate cut.

Switzerland and Austria held their interest rates steady following

the Bundesbank's announcement, and France's important intervention rate was held at 6.20 percent.

A monetary source in Rome said Italy would wait for a general reduction in interest rates before easing policy, and Lisbon dealers said the news from Frankfurt dimmed hopes of a cut in Portuguese rates.

Despite optimism on German securities markets that rates would be cut at the Bundesbank's next meeting on Feb. 17, investors dumped stocks and bonds.

The yield on the 10-year German government bond rose to 5.75 percent from 5.72.

## Audi Chairman Appears to Be On the Way Out

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Franz-Josef Körtüm, who last week reported a precipitous drop in sales and the certainty of a loss at the German automaker Audi AG, will probably resign as chairman Friday at an emergency meeting of the supervisory board, company sources said.

It appeared that Mr. Körtüm, 43, who had held the office for just 13 months, would become the latest executive in the automotive empire of Volkswagen AG to leave in a cloud of controversy.

He is to be replaced by Herbert Demel, a 40-year-old engineer who heads Audi's technical development activities, according to a report to be published in the March issue of the German publication Manager Magazin. A summary of the magazine article was circulated to media Thursday.

Mr. Körtüm did not go to work Thursday. Officially, both VW and Audi refused to confirm that he had been forced to quit because of the company's poor performance in 1993. Sales of Audi automobiles plummeted 36 percent last year, to around 472,000 units, and the company swung to a pretax loss of more than 100 million Deutsche marks (\$57.8 million) from a profit of 508 million DM the year before.

Mr. Körtüm's resignation would reflect the increasing desperation of Ferdinand Piech, the Volkswagen chairman, who has been at the center of managerial and financial difficulties ever since he took over VW in January 1993.

Mr. Piech, a member of the Porsche family who was chairman of Audi before Mr. Körtüm, recently dismissed the head of VW's Spanish subsidiary, SEAT SA, after the company's loss for 1993 mounted to 123 billion pesetas (\$874.5 million), 10 times the shortfall VW expected.

Mr. Piech has fired at least six members of the VW management board since he became chairman, leading many analysts to speculate that he was dismissing subordi-

nates to divert attention from his own failings as a manager.

The magazine said Audi's poor 1993 performance was partially a result of the fact that the company produced too many cars the year before.

The only unit in the VW empire making a profit is Skoda, the Czech car maker it bought in 1991.

Overall, VW, which is Europe's largest automaker, had a loss of 2.3 billion DM last year as a result of weak demand and a strong revaluation of the German currency.

Independent auditors are still establishing the exact size of Audi's loss in 1993, but Mr. Körtüm said last November that it would be more than 100 million DM and last week reiterated that estimate.

It will be the first loss at Audi in 15 years.

Mr. Körtüm has conceded that a restructuring at the Ingolstadt-based automaker has been proceeding slower than Volkswagen expected. But he also sought to offset financial difficulties with a series of announcements on new products and business strategies designed to put the company back on track.

It was Mr. Piech who hired Mr. Körtüm, a marketing expert, from Daimler-Benz AG.

Mr. Piech was chosen to lead VW because of his reputation for getting things done and his standing as one of Germany's most respected engineers.

But Mr. Piech has been distracted from VW's financial performance by the legal tangle involving José López de Arriortua, a former General Motors Corp. executive who became VW's purchasing and production manager last spring.

VW has lost market share in Europe and North America and has taken a series of dramatic steps to cut production and costs in its German plants, including the introduction of a four-day week and 20 percent cut in pay for the company's 100,000 workers in Germany.

Audi recently announced it would cut work and pay for its workers in Ingolstadt by 10 percent in order to save 3,000 jobs.

## U.S. Doubtful On Auto Pact

Agence France-Press

WASHINGTON — The United States said Thursday that automobile trade talks with Japan were stalled and it appeared highly unlikely that agreement could be reached by Feb. 11, when President Bill Clinton is to meet with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

"There is a huge gap between our positions," said Jeffrey Garten, the undersecretary of commerce who is the chief U.S. automobile trade negotiator with Japan. Concluding an agreement by the time of the summit meeting would be "extremely difficult," he told a Senate subcommittee on government management.

Washington may have to consider alternatives if no agreement is reached by then, Mr. Garten said. Despite months of negotiations, the two sides "do not seem to have even a common understanding of the problem, let alone consensus on the solution," he said.

## WALL STREET WATCH

### Westinghouse's Hard Choice

By John Holusha  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Should Michael H. Jordan, chairman of Westinghouse Electric Corp., sell its broadcasting division, one of the company's crown jewels?

Some people say they think he should as a way to pay down the debt the company incurred in its disastrous foray into financial services in the 1980s. Robert Monks, head of the Legg Fund, a shareholder activist fund, has suggested such an approach. In a letter to Mr. Jordan's predecessor, Paul E. Leggo, who was ousted last year as a result of pressure from shareholders, Mr. Monks said that up to 80 percent of the broadcast group should be sold in a public offering to raise cash.

Mr. Jordan said little in his first six months after he took over last year as the chief executive of Westinghouse. Then in January he came to New York to disclose a long list of special charges and plans for a divestiture offering of \$500 million of convertible preferred stock. In response to questions from securities analysts, he said he was reluctant to sell the broadcast properties, which he said were part of the company's core operations.

His mid-January presentation to analysts did little to inspire investors, and the stock has remained stuck around \$14 a share; it was trading at that price on Thursday, unchanged from the day before.

Some analysts say the broadcasting group — 5 television stations, 16 radio stations, satellite communications and programming — is an essential part of the company, despite the need for cash.

"The people who say Westinghouse should liquidate its plan are looking for a quick fix to a long-term problem," said Kemp Fuller Jr., an analyst with RAS Securities Corp. "Sure you would reduce debt, which is a good thing, but you would also

diminish the future earning power of the corporation."

Mr. Fuller said Mr. Jordan's recovery plan was likely to increase earnings and, perhaps, lead to a higher dividend by 1996. Investors, he said, "have to pay the price of time for the fix."

But others said they thought Mr. Jordan's reluctance to take an easy out was an indication of a more subtle strategy. "He must have something in mind for broadcasting that he did not disclose," Mr. Monks said. "So I'm waiting for the other shoe to drop."

Mr. Monks noted that when Mr. Jordan was asked about selling a minority interest in broadcast-

**Should the chairman, Michael H. Jordan, sell the broadcast division?**

ing during his presentation in New York, he responded by saying that such a move would unduly limit his flexibility to manage the operation.

Even if Mr. Jordan decides to sell all or part of the broadcasting operation, he might be advised to wait for a better price, said Nicholas Heymann of NatWest Securities. "The earnings of the owned-and-operated television stations are on the way back — they should be up to double digits in 1994," he said. "Why not sell for the 1995 numbers?"

Mr. Heymann said he thought Mr. Jordan was playing a careful game of lowering expectations so he could more easily meet or beat them.

"My gut is that he wanted to put a floor under things," Mr. Heymann said. "But he never quantified the upside. So the Street will be conservative in its estimates and he will beat it. We see this as an \$18 stock by the end of the year."

## ADB Admits Failures, Vows to Improve

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — The Asian Development Bank admitted Thursday that one of five projects funded by the institution was in trouble, but it vowed a major shake-up to improve performance.

"We are too much concerned about the approvals, the volume of lending, not the quality of specific, individual projects," said Mitsuo Sato, the new Japanese head of the Manila-based bank.

The bank lends money for development projects in poor Asia-Pacific countries. Its biggest stockholders include the United States, Japan, Germany and France.

In December, Mr. Sato asked the bank's 52 members to double its capital, to about \$46 billion, in the next five years in response to the rapid economic expansion in Asia.

But the United States has refused to increase its contributions unless the bank improves its performance.

Mr. Sato said a task force formed by the bank in April submitted a report on problems in the bank's operations and recommended reform. He said up to 10 percent of the institution's existing projects could be abandoned in a "spring cleaning" recommended by the report.

For some countries, that could mean chopping projects that have

shown poor results or failed to progress because the recipient could not properly administer the development program.

"We might have been too paternalistic to the individual member countries," Mr. Sato said. "We took care of everything. In a sense, we might have been spoiling them like children."

Mr. Sato said the report had gone a long way toward dealing with quality concerns and he believed he could get agreement on the capital increase before this year's annual meeting in Nice, France, in May.

Without the rise in capital, which is used to guarantee borrowings,

lending would have to be drastically cut starting in 1995, officials have warned.

Annual lending grew to \$5.3 billion in 1993 from \$1.7 billion in 1981.

A bank source said livestock and fisheries projects were among the big failures, while traditional, big-ticket public-works projects were often successful.

In part this reflects the changing emphasis of the bank, which has begun to move away from power stations and highway projects toward smaller, community-based projects that are more difficult to administer.

(Reuters, AP)

## General Motors Chief Says the Worst Is Over

By Warren Brown  
and Frank Swoboda  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — There are plenty of problems at General Motors Corp., but the way Jack Smith, the chief executive, sees it, his job is halfway done.

"We're probably 50 to 60 percent along the way, so there's still a long way to travel," said the man picked two years ago to return the world's largest manufacturing corporation to profitability.



## MARKET DIARY

Interest Rate Moves  
Drag Stocks Lower

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Concerns that the Federal Reserve Board may raise U.S. interest rates for the first time in nearly five years pressured stock and bond prices on Thursday.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 7.33 points, at 3,967.66, with losers outnumbering gainers on the New York Stock Exchange by a 3-to-2 ratio.

Trading continued the brisk pace seen in recent days.

Market focus has been keyed on interest rates since Monday, when the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, said the central bank was inclined to lift short-term interest rates before inflationary threats developed.

The Federal Open Market Committee met in Washington on Thursday, fueling speculation the Fed would push up interest rates on Friday after the key employment figures for January are released.

The Fed's failure to act during its customary intervention time on Thursday despite a firm federal funds rate also kindled rate concerns. Although the Fed's inaction may have been technical in nature, some analysts said it increased the probability of a tightening move.

The possibility of a Fed move

drove the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond down 9/32, to 99 9/32, in late trading, with the yield moving up to 6.30 percent from 6.28 percent.

Weakness in Woolworth, which fell 1 1/4 to 24 1/4, helped drag down the Dow, with the stock hit by a weak earnings projection from the retailer.

RJR Nabisco led the New York Stock Exchange's most-active list, gaining 1/4 to 7 1/4. The company said it knew of no reason for the unusual price move. Philip Morris also rose, gaining 1/4 to 60 1/4.

Wal-Mart Stores rose 1/4 to 28 after having its investment rating raised by Kidder Peabody. Wal-Mart was among the national chains reporting January sales. Industrywide, sales were up largely because of severe weather and the California earthquake.

Consolidated Tires included Venturix, which tumbled 4 to 35 1/2 in heavy over-the-counter trading. Hambrecht & Quist slashed the stock to "underperform" from "buy" citing competitive pressures on the medical supply company.

Maytag fell 2 1/4 to 17 1/4 on the New York Stock Exchange after reporting earnings of 16 cents a share in its fourth quarter, up from 11 cents a year before but below estimates.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, AP)

Fear of the Fed Pushes  
Dollar Up Against Mark

Bloomberg Business News

**NEW YORK** — The dollar rose Thursday against the Deutsche mark and other currencies amid speculation that the Federal Reserve Board might raise interest rates soon.

The dollar's rise against the yen was restrained, however, when the

Foreign Exchange

members of Japan's coalition government failed to agree on tax cuts.

Many traders bought dollars Thursday morning after the Fed unexpectedly failed to add reserves to the federal funds rate down from 3 1/16 percent. The funds rate is what banks charge each other for overnight loans. Analysts had expected the Fed to keep the rate at 3 percent.

"More people are looking for a rate increase after today," said Dennis Pettit, foreign-exchange manager in New York for Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan. Currency traders kept a close eye on the fed funds rate Thursday because the Fed's Open Market Committee was meeting in Washington to set monetary policy for the next six weeks.

Speculation about a rate increase heated up Monday when the central bank chairman, Alan Greenspan, said rates would rise "at some point" as the economy expanded.

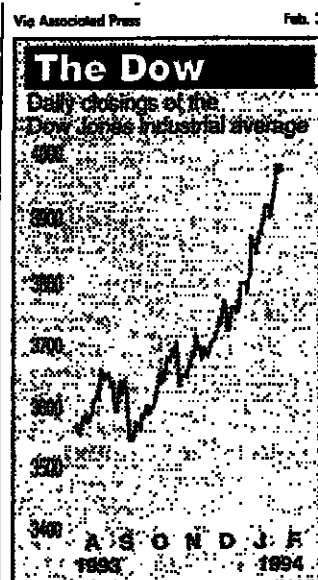
The dollar closed Thursday at 1.7415 DM, up from 1.7334 DM on Wednesday. The U.S. currency rose to 5.9065 French francs from 5.8825 francs and to 1.4515 Swiss francs from 1.4510 francs. The pound fell to \$1.4974 from \$1.4956.

The dollar edged up to 108.15 yen from 108.05 yen.

The dollar dipped momentarily after Germany's Bundesbank left its own discount rate unchanged at 5.75 percent.

Many traders were reluctant to buy or sell the dollar aggressively before Friday's report on U.S. employment in January. Without steady job creation, the Fed is considered unlikely to raise rates to accompany an expansion.

The dollar was sold against the yen after leaders of Japan's coalition government failed to agree on Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's plan to cut the nation's taxes by 6 trillion yen (\$55 billion).



## NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	872,318	114 1/4	114 1/8	114 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	514,325	71 1/4	71 1/8	71 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	411,674	61 1/4	61 1/8	61 1/4	+1/8
Intel	311,674	51 1/4	51 1/8	51 1/4	+1/8
Novell	211,674	41 1/4	41 1/8	41 1/4	+1/8
Lotus	111,674	31 1/4	31 1/8	31 1/4	+1/8
Apple	111,674	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Compaq	111,674	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
HP	111,674	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Seagate	111,674	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8

## AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Goldman Sachs	30,308	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8
JP Morgan	20,308	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
Bank of America	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Wells Fargo	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Citigroup	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
First Union	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Bank One	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Capital One	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
US Bancorp	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
First National	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8

## NYSE Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	872,318	114 1/4	114 1/8	114 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	514,325	71 1/4	71 1/8	71 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	411,674	61 1/4	61 1/8	61 1/4	+1/8
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Apple	111,674	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Compaq	111,674	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
HP	111,674	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Seagate	111,674	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8

## Amex Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Goldman Sachs	30,308	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8
JP Morgan	20,308	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
Bank of America	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Wells Fargo	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Citigroup	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
First Union	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Bank One	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Capital One	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
US Bancorp	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
First National	10,308	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8

## NASDAQ Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	872,318	114 1/4	114 1/8	114 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	514,325	71 1/4	71 1/8	71 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	411,674	61 1/4	61 1/8	61 1/4	+1/8
Intel	311,674	51 1/4	51 1/8	51 1/4	+1/8
Novell	211,674	41 1/4	41 1/8	41 1/4	+1/8
Lotus	111,674	31 1/4	31 1/8	31 1/4	+1/8
Apple	111,674	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Compaq	111,674	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
HP	111,674	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Seagate	111,674	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8

## Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Dow Jones	3967.66	3975.54	3958.58	3974.44
S&P 500	1028.24	1033.24	1021.24	1029.24
NASDAQ	1445.54	1451.54	1438.54	1447.54

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	567.24	567.24	567.24	-0.24
Technology	567.24	567.24	567.24	-0.24
Healthcare	567.24	567.24	567.24	-0.24
Consumer Goods	567.24	567.24	567.24	-0.24
Financial	567.24	567.24	567.24	-0.24
Energy	567.24	567.24	567.24	-0.24
Telecom	567.24	567.24	567.24	-0.24
Transportation	567.24	567.24	567.24	-0.24
Real Estate	567.24	567.24	567.24	-0.24
Utilities	567.24	567.24	567.24	-0.24

## NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE Composite	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE-100	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE-200	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE-300	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE-400	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE-500	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE-600	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE-700	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE-800	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE-900	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33

## NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ Composite	1445.54	1438.54	1445.54	-7.33
NASDAQ-100	1445.54	1438.54	1445.54	-7.33
NASDAQ-200	1445.54	1438.54	1445.54	-7.33
NASDAQ-300	1445.54	1438.54	1445.54	-7.33
NASDAQ-400	1445.54	1438.54	1445.54	-7.33
NASDAQ-500	1445.54	1438.54	1445.54	-7.33
NASDAQ-600	1445.54	1438.54	1445.54	-7.33
NASDAQ-700	1445.54	1438.54	1445.54	-7.33
NASDAQ-800	1445.54	1438.54	1445.54	-7.33
NASDAQ-900	1445.54	1438.54	1445.54	-7.33

## AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX Composite	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
AMEX-100	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
AMEX-200	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
AMEX-300	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
AMEX-400	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
AMEX-500	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
AMEX-600	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
AMEX-700	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
AMEX-800	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
AMEX-900	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones Bond	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
Dow Jones Bond	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
Dow Jones Bond	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
Dow Jones Bond	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
Dow Jones Bond	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
Dow Jones Bond	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
Dow Jones Bond	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
Dow Jones Bond	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
Dow Jones Bond	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
Dow Jones Bond	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24

## Market Sales

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE 9 a.m. volume	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE 12 p.m. volume	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE 3 p.m. volume	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE 5 p.m. volume	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE 6 p.m. volume	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE 7 p.m. volume	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE 8 p.m. volume	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
NYSE 9 p.m. volume	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33

## N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33
N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot	3967.66	3958.58	3967.66	-7.33

## S&amp;P 100 Index Options

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
S&P 100 Index	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
S&P 100 Index	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
S&P 100 Index	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
S&P 100 Index	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
S&P 100 Index	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
S&P 100 Index	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
S&P 100 Index	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
S&P 100 Index	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
S&P 100 Index	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24
S&P 100 Index	1028.24	1021.24	1028.24	-0.24

## NYSE Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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# Japan Tax Cuts Seen as Tonic For Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

TOKYO — Tax cuts of 6 trillion yen (\$55 billion) a year will be an aid for the Japanese economy, boosting gross domestic product by about 0.8 percent annually, economists predicted Thursday.

Some said Japan's largest-ever tax reduction would help the country achieve economic recovery earlier than had been expected, but others contended that it would merely prevent the economy from shrinking.

"Six trillion yen of tax cuts will pull up the growth rate by 0.75 percent in the fiscal 1994-95 starting April 1, and by 1 percent in 1995-96, but it is not a free lunch," said Hisashi Inoue, chief economist of Nikko Research Center Ltd.

There were also warnings on inflationary fallout, and there was concern that the stimulus could have the effect of slowing needed business restructuring.

"The tax reform absolutely lacks the idea of how to reduce the government expenditure to combat the revenue shortfall," said Toshihiko Mano, adviser to the president of Bank of Tokyo Ltd.

Prior to the announcement of the plan on Thursday by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, zero growth in the economy had been widely predicted this year.

Mr. Hosokawa said the cuts — including 5.3 trillion in income tax as well as reductions in corporate, inheritance and automobile taxes

would be retroactive to Jan. 1. "A planned tax reduction will inflate consumption, now dwindling, by approximately three trillion yen," said Robert Feldman, director of Salomon Brothers Economic Research.

Mr. Hosokawa said that to finance his stimulus package, he would replace the current 3 percent sales tax with a 7 percent "value-added tax" starting in April 1997.

The Finance Ministry said that of the annual revenue of 9.5 trillion yen from the new tax, 6 trillion would cover the tax cuts while 1.4 trillion would go toward redeeming government bonds.

The impact of the new tax on government purchases would absorb a further 1.3 trillion yen while increased spending on welfare for the elderly, the main purpose of the consumption tax introduced in 1989, would be 800 billion yen a year, the ministry said.

The ministry said if the tax cuts were backdated to Jan. 1, as Mr. Hosokawa proposed, 7 percent would be the "lowest possible rate" for the new tax, which it said was needed to avoid "endless issues of government bonds."

But the Social Democratic Party, the largest in the government coalition, denounced the plan for the new tax and threatened to leave the government unless it was abandoned.

(AFP, Reuters, AFX)

# Investors Flock to India A Slew of Securities Sales Awaits Them

By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune

BOMBAY — These days, international investors can hardly get enough exposure to a reforming India. Will appetites still be so keen after a flurry of new issues in the Euromarkets, including a \$1 billion equity offering expected within six weeks?

After talking to about 15 international institutions, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., a state-owned company with a monopoly on international telephone calls in and out of India, settled on two investment houses, Salomon Brothers Inc. and Kleinwort Benson Securities, to place about 20 percent of the company with international investors through a global depositary receipt program. The receipts are certificates representing stocks that trade on bourses in other countries.

The Videsh Sanchar deal, dwarfing anything else in the relatively young market for Indian international equities and convertible bonds, is being seen by many analysts as a test of market depth and as a proxy for overall India investment.

"It will be a flagship funding exercise," said Pradip Shah, managing director of Credit Rating Information Services of India Ltd. "It will make an impact in international capital markets that everyone will be watching."

Judging from the \$1 billion in net foreign investment that entered India's domestic stockmarkets this year, investors appear convinced India's three-year-old economic reform program has staying power. This is despite a trinity of interests fearful of the future in an open economy: a massive public sector, strong unions, and long-protected industrialists.

Investors are, if not re-raising India, at least re-weighting their Asian portfolios in that populous nation's favor while analysts demand on India en masse to build up often scant research for a host of new clients among country-specific India funds.

However, many of the foreign investors who have government approval to buy Indian shares directly have been reluctant to do so. Warnings of opaque trading procedures and antiquated clearing systems stave them back to the Euromarkets.

— the international offshore financing arenas that do not fall under national regulations — which are expanding rapidly as Indian companies scramble to obtain low-cost capital.

The combination of investor enthusiasm and Indian corporations' desire to raise money to prepare for the increased competition featuring in national reforms has spawned a rush of convertibles, global depositary receipts and private placements to approved foreign investors.

Manmohan Singh, the finance minister, and Chakravarty Rangarajan, governor of the Reserve Bank of India, indicated that while foreign investment flows were causing the rupee to appreciate, their greatest concern was about the impact of financing on India's overall indebtedness.

Not every industrialist is joining the rush. Some believe their companies' shares are undervalued and are loath to sell down their stakes, despite a five-month, 60-percent rise in the Bombay Stock Exchange's key index.

"Indian companies are now priced too long in the stock market considering their future potential growth," said K.K. Modi, the eldest of five brothers who control a group of family businesses. "Some people are giving away their companies these days."

However, dozens of convertible issues have been approved, and financial advisers camped in the grand Taj Mahal hotel on Bombay's waterfront say many more global depositary receipts are coming as well. "Given the demand we've seen in the past few months, I would say the VSNL deal would go well," said Ayaz Ebrahim, who manages Indosuez's Himalaya Fund. "But if the amount of issues continue at their current pace, we will see their premiums slide back to par over the next six months."

The Videsh Sanchar deal, which is expected to value the company at about 100 times year-to-date March 1993 earnings, might seem ambitious, but the company is apparently counting on India, strong sales stories: telecommunications, India, and the concern's ability to manage fast growth.

## ASIAN MONEY MARKETS

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# Fox Boosts News Corp. Earnings

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

SYDNEY — News Corp., Rupert Murdoch's media conglomerate that was on the brink of bankruptcy just three years ago, said Thursday its net profit doubled in the second quarter and rose 70 percent in the first half.

Profit was spurred by strength in the company's television, airline and film units, including a 183 percent gain at its Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. studio. "There's a bit of 'Mrs. Doubtfire' in there," said Lachlan Drummond, an analyst at CS First Boston, referring to the popular film released in November.

News Corp. said net profit in the three months ended Dec. 31 rose 102 percent from a year earlier, to \$22.9 million Australian dollars (\$37.9 million). The second-quarter results included a one-time gain from the sale of a portion of the company's interest in the South China Morning Post of Hong Kong.

Not including that one-time gain, profit in the second quarter rose 32 percent, to 326.6 million dollars.

Half-year net profit rose to 768.9 million dollars, or 34 cents a share, from 490.1 million dollars, or 30 cents a share, a year ago.

News Corp.'s shares on the Sydney Stock Exchange surged 5 percent on the results, closing up 52 cents at 10.56.

British newspapers and the company's free-standing U.S. inserts business were laggards. News Corp. has newspaper and television interests in the United States, Britain, Australia and Asia.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

# Indonesian Bid Lifts Stock Of Malaysian Company

Bloomberg Business News

KUALA LUMPUR — The stock of Malaysia's Construction & Supplies House Bhd. soared Thursday after the Indonesian timber magnate Pradjogo Pangestu proposed to take control of the holding company.

CASH, as it is known, rose 2.90 ringgit (\$1.05) a share to close at 8.35 ringgit in heavy trading of 34.81 million shares. The company said it would buy plywood mills in Malaysia and China and a timber concession in Papua New Guinea

from Mr. Pradjogo, who owns PT Barito Pacific Timber. CASH would pay by issuing 900 million ringgit in shares to the Indonesian.

The takeover would be the first by an Indonesian of a Malaysian company. Investment analysts said the stock's reaction helps explain why Mr. Pradjogo wanted CASH as a vehicle for some of his holdings — timber stocks generally generate more excitement than Kuala Lumpur exchange than on other regional markets.

# Asian and U.S. Demand for China's Bond

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — China has successfully sold its biggest Eurobond issue, raising \$1 billion, with strong demand from Asia and the United States, market analysts said here on Thursday. The response from European investors was mixed, they said.

The 10-year issue matures on Feb. 17, 2004. The price was set at 99.406 percent with a 6.5 percent coupon, giving a spread of 65 basis points, or 0.65 percentage point, over 10-year U.S. Treasury issues.

That yield "was not enough to really entice European investors," said one analyst who preferred not to be identified.

The issue, announced on Wednesday, drew attention to China's voracious appetite for cash.

The Bank for International Settlements in Basel, in its report on the first half of 1993, said that according to its calculations, China had drawn \$11.4 billion in the 12 months to the middle of 1993. That comprised new lending of \$3.5 billion and the withdrawal of \$7.9 billion from bank deposits, the BIS said.

The global issue meant China was selling the bonds simultaneously on the Asian, European and U.S. markets. China has already ready tapped the European and Asian markets with smaller issues, but this was the first time that U.S. investors had been invited to subscribe to a Chinese bond issue.

"The Europeans seem more reluctant than others, because of the perceived risk that China represents for Europeans," said Tim Streeter, head of the Eurobond section at Asian Bank of Switzerland.

"However, the Americans are more used to investing in emerging markets," he said, "and they are quicker to buy the story of China's economic takeoff."

Globally, the issue "has been very successful," said Mark Watson of Salomon Brothers Inc. "The Asians bought around half the bonds at the start of the day, the Europeans and the Americans splitting the rest."

Standard & Poor's Corp. on Wednesday gave the Chinese bond a rating of BBB, the middle of the lowest category of bonds considered to be investment grade.

Moody's Investors Service gives a higher rating of A3 to China's foreign debt.

S&P still said its rating outlook for China was generally positive. It said this "reflects the likelihood that political and macroeconomic developments in China will support progressive, albeit uneven, implementation of the economic reform program."

S&P said, however, that "creditworthiness remains constrained by recurring episodes of economic overheating — as in 1988-1989 and since 1992 — and the uncertainties related to China's potentially difficult leadership succession."

## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
12000	2500	21000
11000	2400	20000
10000	2300	19000
9000	2200	18000
8000	2100	17000
7000	2000	16000
6000	1900	15000
5000	1800	14000
4000	1700	13000
3000	1600	12000
2000	1500	11000
1000	1400	10000
0	1300	9000
1993	1993	1993
Exchange Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	11,851.16	11,785.88
Singapore Straits Times	2,360.53	2,338.08
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,340.60	2,312.10
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20,174.62	20,250.03
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1,150.21	1,148.04
Bangkok SET	1,483.90	1,453.44
Seoul Composite Stock	955.02	974.26
Taipei Weighted Price	6,362.08	6,268.21
Manila Composite	2,922.99	2,908.14
Jakarta Stock Index	594.36	591.95
New Zealand NZSE-40	2,439.64	2,418.68
Bombay National Index	1,930.87	1,931.46

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- South Korea's Composite Stock index fell almost 2 percent as the government moved to cool its recent advances; the Finance Ministry is seeking to keep prices from rising far more quickly than the economy is growing — raised margin requirements and reduced the maximum amount of a single issue that certain institutional investors could buy.
- South Korea plans to relax foreign-exchange laws, allowing individuals to hold \$20,000 of foreign currency, up from \$2,000, and raising limits on overseas investments for companies.
- NEC Corp., Hitachi Ltd. and Toshiba Corp. will halt expansion of 4-megabit dynamic random-access memory chip production and boost 16-megabit DRAM output instead.
- Taiwan is offering to cut tariffs on 475 imported items in its bid to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; the proposals include reducing tariffs on 73 industrial products by 30 percent on average, 252 industrial goods by 17.5 percent, and 150 agricultural items by 12.5 percent.
- Taiwan and China had \$7.91 billion of trade through Hong Kong in the first 11 months of last year, up 19.1 percent from the similar 1992 period, although the growth appeared to slow in November, when trade was \$750 million, up 10.3 percent.

## JAL Chooses Pratt & Whitney

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

TOKYO — Japan Air Lines on Thursday awarded Pratt & Whitney a \$440 million contract for 44 engines for the Boeing 777s that JAL has ordered.

Pratt & Whitney, a unit of United Technologies Corp., won with its PW 4000 series engine over General Electric Co.'s series 90 and Rolls Royce PLC's new Trent 800 series.

JAL has ordered 10 of the new 777s from Boeing Co. and has options on 10 more.

The carrier said it had looked at reliability, safety, environmental considerations and product support before choosing Pratt & Whitney.

"It was always going to be a difficult order to win," a Rolls Royce spokesman said in London. He noted that JAL and Japan's two other airlines, All Nippon Airways and Japan Air Systems, have been regular Pratt & Whitney customers. With the Japanese stress on long-term business relationships, he said Rolls Royce faced a major challenge.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

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France F.F.	1,850	40	1,000
Germany D.M.	700	22	285
Greece Dr.	210	36	115
Great Britain £	75,000	25	41,000
Ireland £	230	37	125
Italy Lit.	500,000	47	275,000
Luxembourg L.Fr.	14,000	26	7,700
Netherlands Fl.	770	40	420
Norway N.V.R.	3,500	36	1,000
Portugal Esc.	47,000	25	26,000
Spain Pes.	48,000	34	25,500
Sweden (hand deliv.) S.Kr.	3,100	34	1,000
Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	3,500	28	1,000
Switzerland S.Fr.	610	44	225
Rest of Europe ex C.E.B.	5	485	225
C.E.B. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	5	630	345
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America	5	780	430
Rest of Africa	5	900	495

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**Thursday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000  
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is  
updated twice a year.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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**Thursday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	

[illegible]

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12-Mo	High	Low	Latest Cl
AA-24										
34	100		3 AC	0.00			164	170	164	164
35	100		4 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
36	100		5 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
37	100		6 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
38	100		7 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
39	100		8 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
40	100		9 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
41	100		10 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
42	100		11 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
43	100		12 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
44	100		13 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
45	100		14 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
46	100		15 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
47	100		16 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
48	100		17 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
49	100		18 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
50	100		19 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
51	100		20 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
52	100		21 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
53	100		22 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
54	100		23 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
55	100		24 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
56	100		25 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
57	100		26 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
58	100		27 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
59	100		28 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
60	100		29 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
61	100		30 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
62	100		31 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
63	100		32 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
64	100		33 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
65	100		34 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
66	100		35 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
67	100		36 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
68	100		37 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
69	100		38 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
70	100		39 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
71	100		40 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
72	100		41 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
73	100		42 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
74	100		43 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
75	100		44 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
76	100		45 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
77	100		46 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
78	100		47 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
79	100		48 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
80	100		49 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
81	100		50 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
82	100		51 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
83	100		52 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
84	100		53 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
85	100		54 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
86	100		55 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
87	100		56 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
88	100		57 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
89	100		58 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
90	100		59 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
91	100		60 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
92	100		61 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
93	100		62 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
94	100		63 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
95	100		64 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
96	100		65 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
97	100		66 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
98	100		67 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
99	100		68 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164
100	100		69 ASA	0.00			164	170	164	164

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	2601-02	2602-03	2603-04	2604-05	2605-06	2606-07	2607-08	2608-09	2609-10	2610-11	2611-12	2612-13	2613-14	2614-15	2615-16	2616-17	2617-18	2618-19	2619-20	2620-21	2621-22	2622-23	2623-24	2624-25	2625-26	2626-27	2627-28	2628-29	2629-30	2630-31	2631-32	2632-33	2633-34	2634-35	2635-36	2636-37	2637-38	2638-39	2639-40	2640-41	2641-42	2642-43	2643-44	2644-45	2645-46	2646-47	2647-48	2648-49	2649-50	2650-51	2651-52	2652-53	2653-54	2654-55	2655-56	2656-57	2657-58	2658-59	2659-60	2660-61	2661-62	2662-63	2663-64	2664-65	2665-66	2666-67	2667-68	2668-69	2669-70	2670-71	2671-72	2672-73	2673-74	2674-75	2675-76	2676-77	2677-78	2678-79	2679-80	2680-81	2681-82	2682-83	2683-84	2684-85	2685-86	2686-87	2687-88	2688-89	2689-90	2690-91	2691-92	2692-93	2693-94	2694-95	2695-96	2696-97	2697-98	2698-99	2699-00	2700-01	2701-02	2702-03	2703-04	2704-05	2705-06	2706-07	2707-08	2708-09	2709-10	2710-11	2711-12	2712-13	2713-14	2714-15	2715-16	2716-17	2717-18	2718-19	2719-20	2720-21	2721-22	2722-23	2723-24	2724-25	2725-26	2726-27	2727-28	2728-29	2729-30	2730-31	2731-32	2732-33	2733-34	2734-35	2735-36	2736-37	2737-38	2738-39	2739-40	2740-41	2741-42	2742-43	2743-44	2744-45	2745-46	2746-47	2747-48	2748-49	2749-50	2750-51	2751-52	2752-53	2753-54	2754-55	2755-56	2756-57	2757-58	2758-59	2759-60	2760-61	2761-62	2762-63	2763-64	2764-65	2765-66	2766-67	2767-68	2768-69	2769-70	2770-71	2771-72	2772-73	2773-74	2774-75	2775-76	2776-77	2777-78	2778-79	2779-80	2780-81	2781-82	2782-83	2783-84	2784-85	2785-86	2786-87	2787-88	2788-89	2789-90	2790-91	2791-92	2792-93	2793-94	2794-95	2795-96	2796-97	2797-98	2798-99	2799-00	2800-01	2801-02	2802-03	2803-04	2804-05	2805-06	2806-07	2807-08	2808-09	2809-10	2810-11	2811-12	2812-13	2813-14	2814-15	2815-16	2816-17	2817-18	2818-19	2819-20	2820-21	2821-22	2822-23	2823-24	2824-25	2825-26	2826-27	2827-28	2828-29	2829-30	2830-31	2831-32	2832-33	2833-34	2834-35	2835-36	2836-37	2837-38	2838-39	2839-40	2840-41	2841-42	2842-43	2843-44	2844-45	2845-46	2846-47	2847-48	2848-49	2849-50	2850-51	2851-52	2852-53	2853-54	2854-55	2855-56	2856-57	2857-58	2858-59	2859-60	2860-61	2861-62	2862-63	2863-64	2864-65	2865-66	2866-67	2867-68	2868-69	2869-70	2870-71	2871-72	2872-73	2873-74	2874-75	2875-76	2876-77	2877-78	2878-79	2879-80	2880-81	2881-82	2882-83	2883-84	2884-85	2885-86	2886-87	2887-88	2888-89	2889-90	2890-91	2891-92	2892-93	2893-94	2894-95	2895-96	2896-97	2897-98	2898-99	2899-00	2900-01	2901-02	2902-03	2903-04	2904-05	2905-06	2906-07	2907-08	2908-09	2909-10	2910-11	2911-12	2912-13	2913-14	2914-15	2915-16	2916-17	2917-18	2918-19	2919-20	2920-21	2921-22	2922-23	2923-24	2924-25	2925-26	2926-27	2927-28	2928-29	2929-30	2930-31	2931-32	2932-33	2933-34	2934-35	2935-36	2936-37	2937-38	2938-39	2939-40	2940-41	2941-42	2942-43	2943-44	2944-45	2945-46	2946-47	2947-48	2948-49	2949-50	2950-51	2951-52	2952-53	2953-54	2954-55	2955-56	2956-57	2957-58	2958-59	2959-60	2960-61	2961-62	2962-63	2963-64	2964-65	2965-66	2966-67	2967-68	2968-69	2969-70	2970-71	2971-72	2972-73	2973-74	2974-75	2975-76	2976-77	2977-78	2978-79	2979-80	2980-81	2981-82	2982-83	2983-84	2984-85	2985-86	2986-87	2987-88	2988-89	2989-90	2990-91	2991-92	2992-93	2993-94	2994-95	2995-96	2996-97	2997-98	2998-99	2999-00	3000-01	3001-02	3002-03	3003-04	3004-05	3005-0
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12 Month	High Stock	Div	Yld PE	Ratio	Low Liquid C
37	1776	1.00	14	22	37
38	1776	1.00	14	22	37
39	1776	1.00	14	22	37
40	1776	1.00	14	22	37
41	1776	1.00	14	22	37
42	1776	1.00	14	22	37
43	1776	1.00	14	22	37
44	1776	1.00	14	22	37
45	1776	1.00	14	22	37
46	1776	1.00	14	22	37
47	1776	1.00	14	22	37
48	1776	1.00	14	22	37
49	1776	1.00	14	22	37
50	1776	1.00	14	22	37
51	1776	1.00	14	22	37
52	1776	1.00	14	22	37
53	1776	1.00	14	22	37
54	1776	1.00	14	22	37
55	1776	1.00	14	22	37
56	1776	1.00	14	22	37
57	1776	1.00	14	22	37
58	1776	1.00	14	22	37
59	1776	1.00	14	22	37
60	1776	1.00	14	22	37
61	1776	1.00	14	22	37
62	1776	1.00	14	22	37
63	1776	1.00	14	22	37
64	1776	1.00	14	22	37
65	1776	1.00	14	22	37
66	1776	1.00	14	22	37
67	1776	1.00	14	22	37
68	1776	1.00	14	22	37
69	1776	1.00	14	22	37
70	1776	1.00	14	22	37
71	1776	1.00	14	22	37
72	1776	1.00	14	22	37
73	1776	1.00	14	22	37
74	1776	1.00	14	22	37
75	1776	1.00	14	22	37
76	1776	1.00	14	22	37
77	1776	1.00	14	22	37
78	1776	1.00	14	22	37
79	1776	1.00	14	22	37
80	1776	1.00	14	22	37
81	1776	1.00	14	22	37
82	1776	1.00	14	22	37
83	1776	1.00	14	22	37
84	1776	1.00	14	22	37
85	1776	1.00	14	22	37
86	1776	1.00	14	22	37
87	1776	1.00	14	22	37
88	1776	1.00	14	22	37
89	1776	1.00	14	22	37
90	1776	1.00	14	22	37
91	1776	1.00	14	22	37
92	1776	1.00	14	22	37
93	1776	1.00	14	22	37
94	1776	1.00	14	22	37
95	1776	1.00	14	22	37
96	1776	1.00	14	22	37
97	1776	1.00	14	22	37
98	1776	1.00	14	22	37
99	1776	1.00	14	22	37
100	1776	1.00	14	22	37

1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981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	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	560	559	558	557	55
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Sales taxes are nonaffiliated. Varying buys and losses reflect the provisions of 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest week. The 52-week stock price is the stock price at the end of 52 weeks or more has been sold, the year's high-low range and the year's low-high range. The 52-week stock price is the year's high-low range of dividends are annual dollar amounts, based on the following:

- a — dividend only dividend
- b — dividend only dividend plus stock dividend
- c — dividend only dividend plus stock dividend
- d — dividend only dividend plus stock dividend
- e — dividend only dividend plus stock dividend
- f — dividend only dividend plus stock dividend
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- x — dividend only dividend plus stock dividend
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100 sq. ft. each. Call: 33 1 47 51 91 07

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AVENUE MONTAIGNE

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# SPORTS

## Thousands Mourn As Maier Is Buried

**VIENNA**—Ski-mad Austria bid farewell Thursday to Ullrich Maier, the "skiing mom" who died after breaking her neck during a race last weekend. Thousands of people, including tearful teammates, ski officials, neighbors and fans flocked to the funeral in Maier's native Ramsau, a small town near Salzburg where her father runs a ski school. Austrian trainers carried the wooden coffin through the streets to the church in whose graveyard she was buried. Maier's longtime boyfriend, Hubert Schweighofer, walked behind her 4-year-old daughter, Melanie, who was not present. She still has not been told of her mother's death. In Sierra Nevada, Spain, World Cup women skier held a 10-minute memorial service. Ullrich, the two-time world Super-G champion, was known as the most beloved of all ski stars in this Alpine nation, where triumphs are a source of national pride. "The shock is deep," the best-selling Neue Kronenzeitung noted Thursday.

## The Superfast Downhills: As Many Green Lights as Red

**By Barbara Lloyd**  
**New York Times Service**  
**NEW YORK**—The death of the veteran downhill skier Ullrich Maier of Austria has raised questions about the equipment skiers use today. Are modern skis the equivalent of the oversized tennis racket, the breakthrough in tennis that changed forever the way a ball is served? And more important, are the new skis too dangerous?

The idea of curtailing innovations in Alpine equipment has been broached in Switzerland by Marc Hodler, president of the International Ski Federation. He suggested that high speeds might be tempered by regulating equipment.

Ski manufacturers shiver at the thought. "The equipment is so good now that you go into turns at 90 miles an hour and expect to come out," said Dan Simonson, U.S. product manager for Fischer, the Austrian ski manufacturer. "Skis today are really easy to use. They go faster, and they turn easier."

But, Simonson contends, there is a more salient problem: "How competitive the racers

really are. The races are so close, and the athletes are competing on such a fine line of victory."

Indeed, a World Cup downhill racer changes skis the way Formula One drivers change spark plugs. The top skiers travel with their own "tech reps," equipment experts who tune the skis and check the bindings every time an athlete steps off the snow.

Design innovations have increased downhill speeds in the last five years from about 120 to 145 kph (75 to 90 mph) for men, and from 95 to 120 kph for women.

Few deny that speed is a factor in accidents. But in Maier's case, it appears that the unusual dynamics of her fall contributed greatly to her injuries, said Hank Tauber, a vice president of the International Ski Federation. Tauber, president of Marker ski bindings in Salt Lake City, was women's coach for the U.S. Ski Team from 1967-72.

Maier spun out of control Saturday in the downhill World Cup event at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

"It was a whole lot of bad luck," Tauber said, noting that initial reports that Maier hit a

timing post may be inaccurate. Rather, he said, it appears that she caught an edge, whisked by the pole with an extreme whiplash motion, and hit her head on the snow.

Still, speed is an issue, Tauber said. "There is no question we're pressing the envelope of what these bodies can do."

But Hilary Lindh, 24, of Juneau, Alaska, who won her first World Cup downhill Wednesday, wants no part of speed control.

The 1992 Olympic silver medalist said in a telephone interview from Spain. "The downhill is supposed to be fast. Otherwise it should be called something else."

Even the manufacturers, however, are worried. Daniel Mornet, vice president for racing and promotion at Rossignol North America, a French ski manufacturer, said that the sport needs some limits. But ski design is not part of Mornet's remedy.

"You cannot slow down the technology," Mornet said. "Women want to go faster and faster on the downhill. We try to make the ski turn easier and to make it faster. But the only way to limit speed is to design the course for women."

He said it was wrong to change the women's downhill for the Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer, Norway.

After a pre-Olympics competition last year, female downhill skiers complained that the course, designed specifically for them, was too easy. Instead, they persuaded officials to allow them to ski a shorter version of the men's downhill course.

Christin Cooper, a 1984 U.S. Olympic silver medalist in the giant slalom, has skied the Lillehammer course, and disagrees.

"It was so flat that if it snowed on race day, the women would be standing up as if they were on cross-country skis," she said.

"We should be making more demanding courses, but not necessarily faster ones," Cooper said about the speed issue. "You'd be getting into trouble by trying to hold back technology. That doesn't work. The answer lies in setting guidelines within the nature of the sport. Make courses that turn."

In the end, the shock of Maier's death may be its own brake on daredevil skiing. Tamara McKinney, a U.S. World Cup racer who was forced to retire after a high-speed fall in 1989,

said that it never occurred to her that she could die racing.

"It's a very scary element of a sport that I never thought of as life-threatening," McKinney said. "It never entered my head."

It was something that happened on the men's course, she said, which was always more challenging.

Perhaps, as the Italian racer Alberto Tomba views it, the only way to avoid disaster in the downhill is to ignore it altogether.

"When you go down, you never know what you are going to meet up with," Tomba said recently. "Then you have on a ski suit that doesn't protect you in any way. Likewise, it's good when you take such a disastrous fall."

World Cup ski coaches "stand behind the professional staff of the International Ski Federation," Jari Saarberg of Sweden, chairman of a coaches' working group, said in a statement issued Thursday in Sierra Nevada, Spain.

"We feel that the FIS management is responsive to our concerns and sensitive to the safety considerations we all share for the athletes," the statement added. (Reuters)

## Smoking Is Dangerous

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**LILLEHAMMER, Norway**—Three Olympic volunteers received minor injuries when a roof collapsed under the weight of snow at the hotel where members of the International Olympic Committee will stay during the Games.

Dag Koppervik, manager of the five-star Lillehammer Hotel, where IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and other officials are booked, said Thursday that workers clearing snow off the hotel roof had not realized they were shoveling it on to the temporary, plastic roof of a garden shed.

"Unfortunately, three volunteers were standing in there having a smoke and the roof collapsed," he said.

They were taken to a hospital and treated, he said.

"One had an ankle injury and the other two had scratches and bruises. The snow was very heavy, of course."

Lillehammer has been hit by record snowfall during the run-up to the Games that start Feb. 12. (AP, Reuters)



Norwegian soldiers worked Thursday to clear the latest night's snow from the bobsled and luge track at Hunderfossen.

## Harding's Still Waiting, Kerrigan's Set for Games

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**PORTLAND, Oregon**—U.S. figure skating champion Tonya Harding practiced again Thursday, for an Olympics she may not get to compete in, while for Nancy Kerrigan a trip to the Games in Lillehammer, Norway was now certain.

"If there were any doubt or any questions about Nancy Kerrigan's skating condition, she answered them for us this afternoon," Chuck Foster, secretary of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said after watching Kerrigan skate Wednesday in a closed session at the Tony Kent Arena in South Dennis, Massachusetts.

"We expect that she is going to do very well in Norway," he said.

Kerrigan performed her technical, long and free skating programs, displaying jumps, spins and choreography for the panel of four figure-skating judges convened to assess her physical status. They concurred that she was fully recovered from the Jan. 6 attack that kept her from competing in the U.S. figure skating championships in Detroit.

"What we saw was not only good physical condition with a high level of stamina, but her mental condition was very good," said Kathleen Kelly-Cutone, another of the judges.

Kerrigan lost her chance to qualify with Harding for the U.S. Olympic team because of the injury inflicted on her right leg. But because of her top standing before the attack, figure skating officials put Kerrigan on the U.S. team anyway, as long as she could show she was physically and mentally fit to compete.

Kerrigan is to skate in a charity event Friday night at Northeastern University in Boston, in her first public performance since the attack. She declined to answer questions after Wednesday's session.

Harding practiced as usual at a shopping mall rink, falling the first two times she tried her trademark triple axel.

Jeff Gillooly, her former husband, pleaded guilty Tuesday to a charge of racketeering in connection with the attack. Harding said she was deeply involved, and lied to hide her involvement from authorities.

The Multnomah County deputy district attorney, Norman W. Frink, said he would neither confirm nor deny a report that Harding will be charged next week.

"There have been no final decisions made in this matter," he said.

Frink said the investigation probably would continue another week or two, and grand jury proceedings will likely last another week after that.

Gillooly met for two hours with FBI investigators Wednesday, but Frink declined to characterize the nature of the interview.

A five-member figure-skating panel, which will determine if Harding breached the U.S. Figure Skating Association's code of ethics, said it will reconvene Friday to determine whether a disciplinary procedure for Harding is necessary.

The FBI, meanwhile, was examining scraps of paper, found in a Portland restaurant's trash bin, that could back up Gillooly's assertions that Harding was involved from the start in setting up the attack on Kerrigan.

Gillooly has told investigators Harding gave final authority for the attack to be carried out, and made telephone calls to pin down Kerrigan's home address and practice schedule at Tony Kent Arena, where, originally, the assault was to take place.

Among the scraps of paper turned over to the FBI was an envelope addressed to Gillooly and

some scribbled notes and doodles that included the words, "Tonya Can Arena, Cape Cod" on one page and "Tonya Kent Arena, S. Dennis, Cape Cod" on another.

It could corroborate Gillooly's account of how Harding called a skating writer, Vera Marano, to find out Kerrigan's home address and practice schedule before the aborted attempt to assault her in Massachusetts.

Gillooly said Marano called back while the couple was out, leaving a message on their answering machine. They couldn't understand it.

"Gillooly said it sounded something like 'Tonya Can,'" his statement to the FBI read. "Gillooly said that on the same day or shortly after that, Harding talked to Vera Marano ... Gillooly heard Harding say, 'Spell it out,' and Gillooly watched Harding write, 'Tonya Kent Arena.'"

In Washington, a former congressman said that President Bill Clinton believes Harding should be presumed innocent until proven guilty.

Former Representative Tom McMillen, a co-chair of the President's Council on Physical Fitness, told "CBS This Morning" that he and Clinton discussed the case Wednesday and "the feeling the president had (was) that Tonya should be given the benefit of the doubt."

"We talked about the presumption of innocence that our system is all about — that someone is innocent until proven guilty," said McMillen, a former Olympic basketball player. (AP, NYT, WP)

## For Bonnie Blair, One Eye on Gold, One on Clock

**By George Vecsey**  
**New York Times Service**  
**MILWAUKEE**—In countries like Norway and the Netherlands, where speed skaters are superstars, people turn and gawk at Bonnie Blair.

They are polite about it, in their generally excellent English, but they let her know they recognize her as the winner of three Olympic gold medals. She thinks she likes the attention.

"It's very unique," Blair said recently. "These people know you in your uniform, they know your skating style, they know your times, they know you in street clothes. I can still go about my business, but it's nice."

People do not turn and gawk in her neighborhood near Milwaukee. Some recognize her, but many others just see her as the slim, energetic 29-year-old woman tossing items in her shopping cart. And she thinks she likes the anonymity, too.

"Michael Jordan can't go to the grocery store," she said. "Notoriety is all right, as long as it's not too overwhelming."

Bonnie Blair also confesses that while she is rushing through the supermarket, she is doing her share of glancing from side to side. She is watching other women her age, noting that they often have tiny companions, propped up in the seat of the shopping cart.

"Sometimes when I feel old, I remember that my friends have kids running around," she said recently. "Then I feel younger. I realize I haven't gone through changes. I'm still skating. Until I make these changes, I'll still be the same person. You're only as young as you feel."

She feels young and untouched by life, but at the same time she is on the verge of becoming the grand old lady of what used to be called amateur sports.

She will go to Norway needing one gold medal to tie the swimmer Janet Evans, the diver Pat McCormick and the sprinter Evelyn Ashford as the most successful American women in Olympic history.

And a fifth gold medal would put her ahead of everybody, ever. She is expected to compete in the 500- and 1,000-meter events, and she will be the favorite in both of them, and she may skip the 1,500-meter race.

While Nancy Kerrigan can count on eight-digit income from one gold medal in figure skating, Bonnie Blair could leave Norway with a total of five gold medals and financial expectations two or three digits lower. Her sport just isn't, shall we say, sexy.

Blair happens to be relatively fit, but her sport demands powerful muscles and a core of muscle for pretty features or makeup or elegant hair. There are no judges in speed skating. Nobody gets style points — or even sympathy points — the way certain figure skaters seem to do.

There are no choreographers. The costumes are designed in laboratories for speed, not in boutiques for fashion.

There is no ballet music spliced together in a four-minute medley, just a couple of lonely skaters leaning forward, arms swinging, legs churning, racing against the clock and not even against each other.

Blair laughs when you ask her if deep within this energetic speed skater there is a glamorous figure skater screaming to be set free. "No, no, I don't think I have the gracefulness for that," she said.

She also appreciated the difference in the sports when she heard about the nasty business of somebody wheeling Nancy Kerrigan on the knee, putting her out of the national championships in Detroit a few weeks ago, while Blair was competing in her time trials in Milwaukee.

"She is in such a high-profile sport," Blair said. "You hope it won't happen to anybody. It's nice to have some notoriety when somebody recognizes you. It's not so low that I don't get any."

That may depend on the next two weeks in Norway. The common assumption is that Bonnie Blair is going to Lillehammer, because that is the home base of these 1994 Games, but in fact, Blair is going to Hammar, 40 miles to the south, a separate little world of figure skating and speed skating.

She thinks she is still at the peak to win two more gold medals. People say the most explosive athletes tend to be on the downward slope when they hit 30, which Blair will do March 18.

But she replies: "Look at Carl Lewis and Linford Christie. That's as short a sprint as you can get, and they're still going."

She does concede that this will be her last Winter Games. The lords of the Olympics had her a huge favor, without having her in mind, when they moved the Winter Games two years to follow the 1992 Games in France. But now she says, "I'll skate until the end of next season," and that will be it.

She has been at this sport so long that she knows there are no simple answers for her success.

She will admit there is something called innate talent and potential. "You can say techniques and you can say hard work, but they don't necessarily mean a gold medal. Somebody can work hard and have the right mind-set, but it's not automatic."

Blair thinks she knows how to prepare her relatively elderly body for at least two more Olympic competitions. In the last year, she has begun to do more cross-training with a bicycle and other exercises. And she has not said whether she will expose herself to the opening ceremonies. She went to them when she was younger, but skipped them in 1992.

"They are a highlight," Blair said. "That's what it's all about, but

in 1992 I opted not to go. I knew what it meant by then. In 1994, I've got an idea I'd like to go again, but part of it depends on whether I can sit down or stand."

She has been training for two years for two more gold medals, and she isn't sure about the future. She has known emotional parades, racing against the clock and not even against each other.

Blair knows that her mother in Illinois is throwing a few broad hints that Blair might be ready to settle down in Milwaukee.

And her mother is also throwing some pretty broad hints about hearing rumors that Blair and another speed skater, David Cruik-

shank, four years her junior, are about to get married.

Blair laughs at the gossip. "I don't know anything about it," she said. "It's great that your best friend understands you and you understand him, but that's all I know."

She has put many things in abeyance while training for her last Games. She goes to Norway to race against one clock, but Bonnie Blair admits without much prodding that she hears other clocks ticking, too.

Tonya Harding got help from her choreographer, Erica Bakacs, in stretching a leg as she continued to practice for the Olympic Games.

## Ma's 'Army' Is to Invade Summer European Meets

**REUTERS**  
**LONDON**—China's elite women runners, including world record holders Wang Junxia and Qu Junxia, will compete on the Grand Prix circuit in Europe this year, starting with the Stockholm meet July 12. Their coach, Ma Junren, says he hopes to make \$1 million in prize and appearance money to help finance his team's training.

A provisional list of events for Ma's athletes starts with the London marathon on April 17, although a 10-kilometer road race in Jakarta that day. London's race pays \$150,000 if the world record falls; in Jakarta, the winner gets \$500,000 if the record for the distance is broken. That mark of 30 minutes, 38 seconds, held by Liz McColgan of Britain, is more than a minute slower than Wang's best time on the track.

After a two-month break, Ma's athletes will return to Europe for the Stockholm Grand Prix, followed by the Oslo "Golden Four" meet 10 days later. The coach then plans to bring his team to the remaining three "Golden Four" meets, in Zurich on Aug. 17, in Brussels two days later and in Berlin on Aug. 30.

He also plans to attend the Cologne Grand Prix on Sept. 21 and the Grand Prix final in Paris on Sept. 3 before finishing the season with the World Cup in London on Sept. 8-10.

### SIDELINES

#### Couples Leads Langer, Woosnam by 2

**PHUKET, Thailand (AFP)**—Fred Couples, who failed to make the cut in last week's Desert Classic in Dubai, shot a first round 6-under-par 66 for a two-stroke lead Thursday over Bernhard Langer and Ian Woosnam in the Johnnie Walker Classic.

Couples carded six birdies, while many other players struggled to read the tricky greens of the Blue Canyon Country Club layout. Peter Baker and Lee Westwood of England and David Feherty of Northern Ireland ended at 69.

Nick Price withdrew before the round began because of tendinitis in his left wrist. British Open champion Greg Norman played despite a hung infection but struggled around the course to shoot 75.

A major international golf tournament will be held in China in 1995, PGA Tour Commissioner Deane Beman said in Pebble Beach, California, with details to be announced "in a matter of weeks." (AP)

#### Jay's Olerud Gets \$17 Million Contract

**TORONTO (AP)**—John Olerud, the American League batting champion who flirted with 400 for much of last season, agreed Thursday to a \$17 million, three-year contract with the Toronto Blue Jays that contains a 1997 option that could make the deal worth \$22.5 million.

Olerud, who made \$1,562,500 in 1993, gets a \$1.5 million signing bonus, \$3.25 million in 1994, \$5.25 million in 1995 and \$6 million in 1996. The club option is \$6.5 million with a \$1 million buyout, and becomes guaranteed if he has 500 plate appearances in each of the first three seasons.

Pitcher Tom Gordon, who made \$890,000 in 1993, nearly tripled his salary when an arbitrator awarded him \$2,635,000. The difference of \$1,235,000 was the third-largest among the 80 players who exchanged figures with their clubs on Jan. 18. The only bigger gaps involved Texas outfielder Juan Gonzalez (\$1.9 million) and Olerud (\$1.35 million).

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## OBSERVER

## Bullish on Prisons

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Get into plastics, the dreary old grown-up advised Dustin Hoffman in "The Graduate," and young men everywhere laughed. I wasn't quite young enough to get the joke.

The dreary old fellow was simply tipping Dustin on a good capitalist enterprise, wasn't he?

This was surely sound advice then. Horace Greeley's "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country," which people have listened to without laughter since Greeley issued it in 1850.

Unlike getting into plastics, going west plunged American youth into the degrading world of federal dependency, for Greeley's west was the ultimate handout state.

The U.S. Army disposed of inconvenient Indians for Westerners. The government gave them land incredibly cheap, when not free. Western cattle, agriculture, mining and timber industrialists still enjoy big-hearted federal subsidies in the form of cheap rents for cutting, digging and using public lands.

By contrast, a young man getting into plastics was the very model of the entrepreneurial spirit so highly cherished today. I urged my own children to do it.

I pointed out that with millions of young Americans laughing along with Dustin at the idea of getting into plastics, plastics were going to be hard pressed to find bright young workers. This meant plastics would probably pay top dollar for entry-level jobs in a field where fortunes were sure to be made.

My children laughed. Why should they face the rigors of capitalist competition, they asked, when they could go west, get into California's defense-industry colossus and live off the federal dote handed out by the Pentagon?

And look what happened to them: After working their way to the top of multibillion-dollar defense industries, they used to enjoy coming east to taint their father about his taxes being used to buy their Lamborghini, Chateau La-Tour and South American ranches.

Now the joke's on them, because they are as bankrupt as the rest of California. This means they have to live on their vast Florida estates,

where they invested their fortunes and cellared their wine as soon as they learned that Florida law shelters the bankrupt from important tax collectors.

It was 1967 when Dustin was advised to get into plastics, and the business picture has changed a lot since then. Nowadays if I wanted to point him to a sure-fire growth industry, I'd say, "Dustin, get into prisons."

The intense political pressure to lock up bad characters forever is going to create business opportunities that most people, including the politicians, have not yet foreseen. Here's how:

The idea of locking them up forever is so exhilarating to the voters right now that they are forgetting that forever, as the old song says, is a long, long time.

The average bad character who goes over for good this year at age 21 will probably still be in the joint 50 or 60, and in some cases 70 years from now. This means that by the year 2050 prisons are going to be swarming with geriatric cases.

The average prison will then confront all the nightmarish problems now dumped onto retirement and nursing homes, plus a few more: prisoners who are incontinent, all memory gone, unable to walk or sit up unaided or feed or bathe themselves.

This isn't exactly what politicians and public now have in mind when cheering for prison eternal, but they are soon going to be stuck with it, and a young go-getter can make a fortune by getting in on the ground floor of businesses that will eventually be needed to cope with it.

Needs will include: vast quantities of privately supplied in-prison geriatric nursing and medical counseling; sound amplifiers for cells of Alzheimer's patients so that constantly repeated recordings can remind them where they are and why they are being punished.

Later, when the public rebels against the expense of keeping decrepit crooks in prisons, there will be pressure to house them in low-cost halfway nursing homes until Congress decides what to do next.

Get into prisons, young man, and make your fortune in old cons.

New York Times Service

## Classics or Jazz: Why Not Both, Together?

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Lalo Schifrin did not feel comfortable telling the guys he jammed with in Left Bank cafes about going to church to hear his professor, Olivier Messiaen, play classical masses. He couldn't talk his fellow students at the Paris Conservatory into catching Chet Baker either. This was 1953, the twain did not meet.

About the same time, Stan Kenton added a large string section to his already very big band. A second tour bus was needed. One, it was announced, would be for sleeping, the other for partying. With the exception of a bisexual cellist, the string section all opted for sleep. The horns and the rhythm section partied. I first heard the story from someone involved and have since heard it told to illustrate how jazz and classical music were poles apart.

For better or worse — or better and worse — they have been coming closer. Igor Stravinsky wrote "Ebony Concerto" for Woody Herman's band. Duke Ellington began to be called America's greatest composer. Leonard Bernstein wrote "West Side Story," and he hugged Ornette Coleman after a set in the Five Spot Cafe — "they" approved of "us." Wynton Marsalis won both classical and jazz Grammy awards. Schifrin, 62, recently released two albums titled "Jazz Meets the Symphony."

Schifrin has played a key role in the rapprochement for a long time. His father, Louis, was concertmaster of the Buenos Aires Philharmonic. Schifrin was seduced by jazz at an early age. Formed by both cultures, he felt no obligation to choose between them. All music was related, why did people cut it up and squeeze it into small boxes? Returning from Paris to his native Buenos Aires in 1956, Schifrin found his confidante Astor Piazzolla anguished about being squeezed into a tango box. He tried to reassure him that the bridge he was building over troubled water between the tango and the concerto was structurally sound. "Don't spend so much energy fighting them," Astor said. "Who cares what it's called. Just be Piazzolla."

Schifrin was good at just being Lalo Schifrin. Equally at ease conducting, composing, arranging or playing the blues on the piano, he organized a big band in the basic tradition and fronted it. Passing through Argentina on a U.S. State Department-sponsored world tour, Dizzy Gillespie was so impressed by the band and its arrangements that he hired Schifrin on the spot. He was 24 ("What a great gig, man!"). His suite "Gillespians" was premiered in Carnegie Hall in 1961.

Schifrin was also good at just making



Lalo Schifrin thought of movies as a "perfect place for jazz to meet the symphony."

money. Writing music for Xavier Cugat, for example. It's called paying dues. But he did not pay for long and they were not heavy. He befriended scholar-composer conductor Gunther Schuller, who was shuffling jazz and symphonic traditions into something called "Third Stream." Philharmonics did not want waiting saxophones and the oboe does not fit big band swing, so Schuller went hunting for foundation grants to fund specific formations performing Third Stream pieces composed by himself, John Lewis, Gil Evans, Schifrin and others. Some interesting music was produced, but the sources dried up.

Charlie Parker and Clifford Brown redefined standards accompanied by strings. This was part of a mad combining of classical and jazz pantheon. Strings were a symbol of social acceptance, with strings you were legitimate. Schifrin scored "Explorations," the drummer Louie Bellson with strings. Fusing drums and strings is not evident and Miles Davis, for one, was impressed. He called Schifrin out of the blue. ("Expensive delusion," he said. "Write something like that for me.")

It never happened, but by coincidence they sailed from New York to Le Havre on the SS United States together. Miles, as was his wont, turned an existential key. He did this sort of thing at all hours of the day and night. "I come from Dizzy," he told Schifrin over cocktails in the ship's saloon.

"Dizzy comes from Roy [Eldridge] and Roy comes from Louis [Armstrong]." This was obvious to the point of banality, but Schifrin began to reflect on continuum. Schoenberg would not have happened without Wagner, there would have been no Wagner without Brahms, they all owed Beethoven and Beethoven owed Mozart. Now maybe it was time for a merger. Symphonic colors can inspire improvisers to change their tune, and the two elements combined can inspire listeners. Schifrin wondered if Miles and Schoenberg were in fact leading to the same place, a place

where they could support each other rather than water each other down. Here the Stream would be an efficient conveyor of contemporary emotion rather than a contrived current.

Hollywood of all places. Johnny Mandel combined jazz subject matter with classical textures to accent the energy of "I Want to Live." It was a sort of an inside joke more than a credit. He was more out-front about it writing for the TV series "Peter Gunn." It was on the table, producers were talking. "Believe it or not," Schifrin said. "I moved to L.A. for artistic reasons, not for the money. Hollywood studios already employed symphony orchestras, the best jazzmen were out there. I thought the movies might be the perfect place for jazz to meet the symphony, which always was and still is my goal." Not that he was comparing himself to anybody, but Schifrin is aware that Stravinsky had also been launched on the road to success by writing program music, enhancing ballet in that case.

He scored "The Cincinnati Kid" (with Ray Charles singing), "Bullitt," "Dirty Harry," "Cool Hand Luke" and the TV series "Starsky and Hutch." Much of the music had a syncopated edge and it all had an unmistakable personality. He won four Grammy awards and received six Oscar nominations. A Schifrin score became a hip stamp. But he waved no stylistic flag, he was not "jazzing up" anything. Like all successful movie music, it did not call attention to itself. It enhanced images. How would he describe his larger-than-sound theme for "Mission Impossible"? He laughed: "Try this. A 5/4 boogie-woogie with Latin implications. Seriously, I don't know what it is. It just came out like that."

In 1992, he recorded "Jazz Meets the Symphony" (Atlantic) with the London Philharmonic and his trio (Grady Tate, drums, Ray Brown, bass). Volume Two is due out this spring. Schifrin is one of the few composers who can make a symphony orchestra take off on "Blues in the Basement."

He uses Dizzy, Duke and Miles as "points of departure." The trick is "to have as much fun as they did in the first place. Imitation is not fun. They did what they did better than I can do it. The fun is to discover something new. To re-create. Re-creating can be part of the creative process. Any musician of any style can incorporate elements from any other style as long as their soul remains uncompromised. As we approach the millennium, it is my hope that my two 'Jazz Meets the Symphony' albums will come to be considered a celebration of walls and fences coming down."

## PEOPLE

## Germaine Greer Opens Her House to Homeless

Germaine Greer, the feminist writer, has invited the homeless in England to move into her house near Cambridge with her. Writing in a weekly newspaper whose proceeds aid the homeless, Greer said: "I believe that hospitality is a sacred duty of all privileged people." The newspaper said there had been a substantial response but all calls and letters are being forwarded to Greer's agent.

The family, estate and lawyers of the late Geoffrey F. Bowers, a New York lawyer, have sued the creators of the movie "Philadelphia" for "no less than \$10 million" in compensation, alleging that the film was based on the lawyer's life. The suit names Tri-Star Pictures, the producer, Jonathan Demme, and the director, Jonathan Demme, as defendants. It also names a producer, Scott Rudin, who was not involved in the film.

The French Federation of Horse Butchers is demanding equal TV time, declaring it is "grossly undervalued." That Brigitte Bardot told a national audience to quit eating horse meat and urged the government to ban it.

A ceremony in London to unveil a plaque on a house once owned by James Joyce was disrupted by an angry mob of the novel's fans. Stephen Joyce, after a small crowd listened to praise of Joyce's "four great works" and readings from "Ulysses," a sandy-haired, bearded man leaped onto the stage, took the microphone and made a speech, according to The Independent. "No one saw fit to invite me and my wife here today," said Joyce. "Yesterday in Zurich, I stood beside my grandfather's grave and told him I was coming here. 'Good,' he said, 'you do that.'"

Rumors in the Japanese press that Princess Masako, wife of the heir to the Japanese throne, is pregnant are "quite unfounded," her mother, Yoko Ono, said Thursday.

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**  
Appears on Pages 8 & 17

## WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	10/50	74/84	1/35	11/50	84/94	2/35
Amsterdam	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Antwerp	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Athens	12/50	84/94	1/35	6/43	6/43	6/43
Berlin	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Brussels	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Cardiff	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Copenhagen	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Dublin	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Edinburgh	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Frankfurt	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Geneva	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Helsinki	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Istanbul	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
London	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Madrid	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Moscow	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Munich	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Nice	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Oslo	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Paris	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Rome	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Stockholm	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Toronto	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Warsaw	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43
Zurich	54/68	42/58	6/43	52/68	6/43	6/43



**North America**  
Light snow will spread northward through the Ohio River Valley to New England early in the weekend. Heavy rain will spread from the Gulf of Mexico into the Southeast. A storm from the Pacific will spread rain into the Pacific Northwest Monday.

**Europe**  
Heavy rain will linger over Ireland, northwestern France and northern Spain this weekend. An area of heavy rain will develop over southeastern Europe with heavy rain and snow early in the weekend. A storm from the Pacific will spread rain into the Pacific Northwest Monday.

**Asia**  
Sailing through Seoul and Tokyo will have sunshine and pleasant weather this weekend. Clouds and a few showers will spread into Japan early next week. Rain will spread into the Korean Peninsula and the Philippines by Monday. Local rains will fall over Indonesia.

Middle East	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bahia	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Buenos Aires	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Cairo	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
London	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Moscow	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Paris	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Rome	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Stockholm	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Toronto	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Warsaw	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Zurich	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43

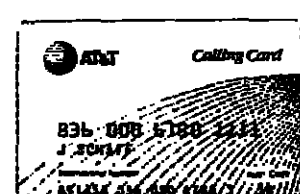
Latin America	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bahia	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Buenos Aires	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Cairo	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
London	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Moscow	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Paris	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Rome	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Stockholm	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Toronto	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Warsaw	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Zurich	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43

Asia	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bahia	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Buenos Aires	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Cairo	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
London	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Moscow	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Paris	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Rome	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Stockholm	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Toronto	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Warsaw	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43
Zurich	17/62	10/50	6/43	18/62	10/50	6/43

## WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Resort	Depth	U	Pl	Res	Snow	Last	Comments
Alpe d'Huez	130	280	Good	Open	Var	1/28	14/86 lite open, good skiing
Les Arcs	115	330	Good	Open	Var	1/28	59/64 lite open, great piste skiing
Avoriaz	135	180	Good	Open	Var	1/28	40/41 lite open, very good
Chamonix	140	225	Good	Open	Var	1/17	11/15 lite open, good piste skiing
Chamonix	40	340	Good	Open	Var	1/28	72/78 lite open, lovely skiing
Courchevel	145	220	Good	Open	Var	1/28	All lite open, wonderful snow
Les Deux Alpes	100	300	Good	Open	Var	1/28	59/64 lite open, great piste skiing
Isola	130	215	Good	Open	Var	1/18	17/23 lite open, some hard phases
Meribel	75	180	Good	Open	Var	1/28	48/49 lite open, good piste skiing
La Plagne	150	320	Good	Open	Var	1/28	107/112 lite open, superb phases
Tignes	130	250	Good	Open	Var	1/28	62/77 lite open, lovely skiing
Val d'Isere	110	300	Good	Open	Var	1/28	51/54 lite open, great skiing
Val Thorens	140	300	Good	Open	Var	1/28	All 29 lite open, good skiing
Germany	5	280	Good	Closed	Var	1/28	32/38 lite open, good high up
Oberstdorf	10	180	Good	Closed	Var	1/28	26/27 lite open, 52m of x-country
Italy	25	140	Good	Open	Pd	1/28	Most lite open, good upper runs
Bormio	25	355	Good	Open	Pd	1/28	All 40 lite open, good throughout resort
Cortina	20	110	Good	Open	Pd	1/18	All 40 lite open, good skiing

## Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



Imagine a world where you can call country to country as easily as you can from home. And reach the U.S. directly from over 125 countries. Converse with someone who doesn't speak your language, since it's translated instantly. Call your clients at 3 a.m. knowing they'll get the message in your voice at a more polite hour. All this is now possible with AT&T.

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If you don't have an AT&T Calling Card or you'd like more information on AT&T global services, just call us using the convenient Access Numbers on your right.



## AT&amp;T Access Numbers

How to call around the world.

- Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.
- Dial the corresponding AT&T Access Number.
- An AT&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of AT&T's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA/PACIFIC		Europe		Middle East	
Australia	0014-881-011	Iceland*	599-001	Bahrain	800-001
China_PRC**	108-11	Ireland	1-800-550-000	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-6200
Guam	018-672	Italy*	172-1011	Iran	177-300-2727
Hong Kong	800-1111	Liechtenstein*	155-00-11	Jordan	800-288
India	000-117	Lithuania*	84-196	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801
Indonesia**	00-801-10	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Saudi Arabia	1-800-100
Japan*	0039-111	Mali*	0800-880-110	Turkey	00-800-12277
Korea	009-11	Monaco*	19-8011	AMERICAS	
Korea**	11*	Netherlands*	06-022-9112	Argentina	001-800-200-1111
Malaysia*	800-0011	Norway*	800-190-11	Belize	799
New Zealand	000-911	Poland**	04020-480-0111	Bolivia*	0-800-1111
Philippines*	105-11	Portugal*	09517-1-288	Brazil	000-8010
Russia* (Moscow)	155-5042	Romania	01-800-4288	AFRICA	
Saipan*	235-2872	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Gabon*	004-
Singapore	800-0111-11	Spain	900-99-00-11	Gambia*	001-
Sri Lanka	130-130	Sweden*	028-795-612	Kenya*	0800
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Switzerland*	135-00-11	Liberia	7977
Thailand**	0019-911-1111	U.K.	0900-89-0011	Malawi*	101-11
EUROPE		MIDDLE EAST			
Armenia**	843-1111	Bahrein	800-001		
Austria*	022-903-011	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-6200		
Belgium*	074-11-0010	Iran	177-300-2727		
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Jordan	800-288		
Croatia*	99-38-0011	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801		
Cyprus*	00-900-010	Saudi Arabia	1-800-100		
Czech Rep	00-420-00101	Turkey	00-800-12277		
Denmark*	8001-0010	AMERICAS			
Finland*	9800-100-10	Argentina	001-800-200-1111		
France	19-8011	Belize	799		
Germany	0130-0010	Bolivia*	0-800-1111		
Greece*	00-800-1311	Brazil	000-8010		